The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2943. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT IN WASHINGTON.

Visit to the Two Houses of Congress.

Good Effect of His Presence in the Federal Capital.

MORE RUMORS ABOUT THE NEW CABINET.

A Spirited Debate in the Peace Conference.

VERY NEAR A BREAK-UP.

Important Dispatches from the South.

GROSS TREASON OF GEN. TWIGGS.

$1,300,000 worth of Public Property Surrendered to Texas.

Commissioners from Montgomery to Washington.

MR. LINCOLN IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 25.

Despite the exciting rumors brought to the city last night, Mr. LINCOLN slept and rested well. To-day President BUCHANAN, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, Mr. CASS, Mr. STANTON, and other prominent Democrats called upon him.

Lord LYONS, and the Ministers from France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, and elsewhere, left their cards with Mr. LINCOLN, as did also the Secretaries of the various Legations.

Gen. SCOTT, Mr. SEWARD, and several prominent Republican Senators were closeted with him this morning, concerning the ceremonies connected with the inauguration.

At a general *levée* given by Mr. LINCOLN, several hundred gentlemen from all sections of the country paid their respects to him.

This afternoon he visited the Senate and House of Representatives. At the former place he was greeted heartily by one and all. When he went upon the floor of the house he was taken first to the Republican side, where, of course, he was greeted warmly; then he turned to the Democratic side, and a great majority of the members instantly rose and shook hands with him. PRYOR, GARNETT, and a few other *gentlemen pár excellence*, did not rise, though their curiosity got the better of their sulkiness, and they stared most impudently.

He paid his respects to the Judges of the Supreme Court, at the Court-room, also.

Mr. GREELEY had an appointment with Mr. LINCOLN this morning, but through some hitch they failed to meet. Consequently GREELEY was admitted this evening, to the exclusion of all others, and spent three hours with him.

WHICH SHALL BE THE UNION PARTY?

Intense interest is manifested on all sides here in reference to this issue. It seems evident that there is to be a division upon it between the supporters of Mr. LINCOLN, and that it is impossible to thoroughly harmonize the two wings of the Republican Party of the late campaign. In a word, the question pending is one as to whether Mr. LINCOLN shall become the head of the great "Union Party" of the country, or whether a party upon that issue shall be permitted to grow up in hostility to his Administration. If the President elect shall determine to initiate a policy satisfactory to the Union men of the Border States, he will at once have a strong body of supporters in the South, and his party will be a national and not a sectional one either in appearance or in spirit. In that event he will undoubtedly need to select two Cabinet advisers from Tennessee and North Carolina. If, on the other hand, the new Administration is to be established upon party issues of the *past*, rather than upon the necessities of the future—if all measures of concession to the Union men of the Border States are to be denied, the Cabinet will necessarily be formed exclusively of men who persist in fighting over again the battle won in November last.

THE PRESIDENTIAL JOURNEY.

Mr. WOOD, the manager of the Presidential trip, called to report this morning to Gen. SCOTT. The General told him that everything had been done as it should have been; that he approved of every step, and Mr. LINCOLN did exactly as he should have done, when he left Harrisburgh and came through *viâ* Baltimore.

Senator SEWARD has written a document for the satisfaction of the Railway Companies, who feel much aggrieved at Mr. LINCOLN'S course. He exonerates Mr. LINCOLN from all share in the matter, but does not excuse the City of Baltimore. He represents, as far as it is wise to do so, the dangers that attended Mr. LINCOLN'S following the original programme, and thanks them for their admirable preparations for the safety and comfort of Mr. LINCOLN.

THE PLOT TO ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Information is before the proper authorities tending to prove that an organized band of five hundred men have sworn that Mr. LINCOLN shall never sleep in the White House. A detective, who joined them, says the plan is as follows: The entire band are to occupy a position as near to the President, on Inauguration Day, as they can obtain. One of their number, standing in the centre of them, is to shoot Mr. LINCOLN with an air-gun, when the crowd of men around the assassin will so hide him as to render detection impossible.

Further details may be obtained to-night, though for many reasons it is deemed advisable to withhold definite information.

The ultra Republicans are unwilling to listen to anything. They say that Mr. LINCOLN should, on no account, have swerved from the plan first laid down. Mr. GREELEY says Mr. LINCOLN ought to have come through by daylight, if one hundred guns had been pointed at him. That Gen. SCOTT and Mr. SEWARD indorsed the movement is sufficient, however, and as there is no doubt that an attempt at assassination would have been made, had he come on with the party, argument with such people is folly.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

To guard against the possibility of the intrusion of improper persons at the Inauguration, the Capitol Police will admit no strangers except ladies to the building on Monday, and no gentlemen except those having cards of admission from Senator FOOT, Chairman of the Committee on Preparations.

MRS. LINCOLN'S RECEPTIONS.

Mrs. DOUGLAS having with graceful courtesy led the way in calling upon Mrs LINCOLN, deserves great credit for the initiation of the long series of receptions given by Mrs. LINCOLN to-day. Nearly everybody of the Opposition, either social or political, has called upon her this afternoon. This evening she gave a reception in the public parlors, supported by the beautiful and accomplished lady of Capt. HAZARD. The rooms were crowded, and every one was delighted with the ease, dignity and eminent good nature with which Mrs. LINCOLN sustained the infliction.

CABINET MATTERS.

ANDREW JOHNSON FOR THE CABINET.

If the former policy is pursued, ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, and Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina, would seem to be the men for the emergency; and their selection for Cabinet positions would at once and forever settle and dissipate the disunion excitement. Everybody is waiting in almost breathless anxiety to see whether the Administration is to become powerful and successful by allying itself with the Union sentiment of the country, or is to be broken down and ruined at the very outset, and rendered utterly powerless for any good. With such men as JOHNSON and GILMER in the Cabinet, the Administration party would command the support of the next Congress, instead of being—as has been anticipated—in a decided minority in the lower house. No sacrifice of principle is required to satisfy our Southern *friends*; and, for one, I cannot doubt that much more will be conceded to their fidelity than would ever have been yielded to the impotent threats of the Secessionists, *per se*.

INDORSEMENT OF MR. COLFAX FOR POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

A document was handed to Mr. LINCOLN to-day, signed by a majority of the New-York State Senate, headed by the Lieutenant-Governor, recommending Mr. COLFAX for Postmaster-General. Mr. LINCOLN observed that this was very strong, and that there seemed a very general desire in many parts of the country that Mr. COLFAX should have the position indicated.

OTHER CABINET RUMORS.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR'S name for a Cabinet place is again much canvassed to-day. Many Californians urge the appointment as next best to having a Cabinet officer taken from the Pacific Coast. But all the Cabinet rumors at present are probably speculations.

SECRETARY HOLT FOR THE SUPREME COURT BENCH.

A strong pressure is making to induce Secretary HOLT to accept the nomination for the Supreme Bench if BLACK is withdrawn. This is the only nomination for that position which has the slightest chance of confirmation.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Peace Convention has been in session all day. The debate was the most spirited which has yet occurred. Mr. GUTHRIE and some of his friends became so much offended that they left the hall, and signified their intention not to go back.

The Convention at one time was very near breaking up, but better counsels prevailed. GUTHRIE subsequently returned, and business proceeded.

At 7 o'clock, some members stated that a night session was probable. There is no hope of an adjournment to-morrow.

TREASON OF GEN. TWIGGS.

SURRENDER OF GOVERNMENT FORTS IN TEXAS.

A telegram to a Southern Senator says:

> "The Texas forts are all in the possession of Commissioners appointed by the Convention. Gen TWIGGS surrendered them on demand. The troops are allowed to march to the coast with side-arms. Three hundred thousand dollars' worth of army supplies are taken."

The War Department has received corroborative dispatches. A letter from Gen. TWIGGS, received several days since at the War Department, indicated the course he has pursued. Secretary HOLT dispatched orders to relieve him, but they could not have arrived.

Dispatches to the Government also report a large expedition leaving Galveston for the Rio Grande, consisting of six companies from Galveston and Houston, and two from the interior, the object declared to be protection to the frontier, in the event of the United States troops being withdrawn. Col. FORD, an old Ranger, commands the regiment.

A SUCCESSOR TO GEN. TWIGGS.

It is presumed here in Army circles that Col. E. V. SUMNER will be promoted to the commission dishonored and abandoned by Gen. TWIGGS. No officer in the service better deserves the distinction.

THE CABINET MEETING.

It transpired this morning that the cause of the Cabinet meeting last evening was the news in relation to Gen. TWIGGS' treason, which came through dispatches to the War and Navy Departments. The Cabinet came to no definite conclusion as to the course to be pursued. TWIGGS, it is understood, will take command of the Georgia forces.

MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE INTER-STATE SLAVE-TRADE AND SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Gentlemen from the Border States—which have slaves for sale and need a market for them—are beginning to get over their scare lest they should lose their market by refusing to go into the Southern Confederacy. Certainly they have no reason to fear such a result, if they examine the question with a little sagacity. The Southern Confederate States have, in their Provisional Constitution, prohibited the African Slave-trade. Having thus cut themselves off from a foreign supply of labor, as a bid to the Slave-breeding States to come and unite their fortunes with theirs, the Southern Confederacy proceeded to reserve to itself the power of prohibiting, by *statutory enactment only*, the importation of slaves from the Border States. Now, as the members of the Confederacy claim slaves to be "property," and as the rights of use and free transit of property of all kinds must be protected by law, it is difficult to see how they can ever prohibit Southern planters, who want slave labor, from coming to the Border States to buy and take the desired "property" home with them. If there is a demand for slave labor in the Gulf States, the "Southern Congress" must allow the necessary supply to reach them from the only source which they have left open for themselves. Virginia then may follow out her disposition to stand by the Union, confident that by so doing she does not shut herself out from South Carolina, Georgia or Alabama as a market for her surplus crop of negroes, and this very natural conviction is beginning to force itself upon the understandings of the Border State men here.

AN AMENDMENT TO THE FORCE BILL.

Mr. WOODSON'S bill for withdrawing all troops from the seceded States, and suspending the collection of the revenue—a virtual recognition of the Southern confederation—will be offered, as an amendment to STANTON'S Force bill, at 11 o'clock to-morrow. STANTON agrees to this in order to allow a vote on the proposition.

SECRETARY FLOYD COMING OUT WITH HIS DEFENCE.

Gov. FLOYD'S friends say he will be out this week in a defence, which, they assert, will be very spicy.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE MAIL IN SECEDING STATES.

Quite a lively time took place in the Senate, to-day, over the bill providing for a suspension of the Mail service in the seceding States. It finally passed, after some sharp hits and counter-hits, showing the weakness of secession in the Senate. More than two-thirds of the Senators were present, and only eight voted against the provision.

THE CHIRIQUI CONTRACT KILLED.

Another attempt was made to take up the Chiriqui Contract Appropriation, which failed, and the matter thus falls to the ground.

SPICY DEBATE ON THE TARIFF BILL.

The debate upon the Tariff bill, in the House, was very bitter, as between Republicans and Secession Democrats. GARNETT and PRYOR were very violent in their opposition, and used harsh, and almost insolent, language. PRYOR was signally rebuked by DAWES, of Massachusetts, in a retort to his aspersions upon the Republican Party, which drew forth applause on the floor and in the galleries. It finally passed, with an amendment relating to Tea and Coffee, which sends it back to the Senate.

THE BULLION IN THE NEW-ORLEANS MINT.

The Government seems to have made more than one effort to get possession of the bullion fund in the New-Orleans Mint. Postmaster-General KING, on the 19th inst., drew on Mr. GUIROT, Assistant-Treasurer of Louisiana, for three hundred thousand dollars, but his draft, like that of Secretary DIX'S, was dishonored. Mr. GUIROT'S reply says:

> "Your draft was not honored for the simple reason that said bullion has been taken possession of by the **State of Louisiana, and will be retained for further settlement with the United States, and to meet the liabilities of that Government, which have been assumed by the State of Louisiana.**"

The Government here will make no further draft on the fund.

COL. WEBB OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE SECEDERS.

Col. H. S. WEBB, distinguished for his services in the Mexican war, and brother to J. WATSON WEBB, is in New-Orleans, to offer the services of himself and four sons to the Southern army.

COMMISSIONERS TO CENTRAL AMERICA.

I understand that the President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of CHARLES EAMES, to be Commissioner, under the Convention with Costa Rica, and Mr. BREWSTER, of Maryland, as Commissioner under the New-Granada Convention. Any action by the Senate on them prior to the 4th of March is very doubtful.

RAREY AT WASHINGTON.

JOHN S. RAREY, the renowned conqueror of vicious horses, gives his first public lecture in Washington to-morrow evening, in a building which he is having erected for the purpose at a cost of a thousand dollars. The city is crowded with strangers from every part of the country, and there is no doubt that the enterprise of the horse-tamer will be abundantly rewarded.

A GRAND CONCERT IN PROSPECTIVE.

The hall erected for the Inauguration Ball, has been engaged by METZEROTT, our principal music-dealer, here, for a grand Concert to come off on the evening of the 5th of March. The programme has not yet been completed, but I understand that it includes a performance by S. B. MILLS, the distinguished pianist, and contributions from various other musical celebrities.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

The ball-room is rapidly approaching completion, and fully answers the expectations of the managers. The ball will be a grand affair. The tickets are being taken up very rapidly, and the parties from a distance who contemplate attending should not delay securing them.

A DEMOCRATIC DAILY IN NEW-YORK.

The proposition to buy out the *Daily News*, and make a conservative Democratic paper of it, and put it upon a firm basis, is revived again, with some prospect of being carried out. The party magnates who are agitating the scheme can spare a couple of hundred thousand dollars for the experiment, without being ruined by its loss; so they may as well try it on.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 25.

Secretary DIX has recently issued the following order:

> "JOHN G. BRESHWOOD, a Captain in the Revenue Service, having, while in command of the Revenue cutter *Robert McClelland*, in violation of his official oath and of his duty to the Government, surrendered his vessel to the State of Louisiana, and S. B. CALDWELL and THOMAS D. FOSTER, Lieutenants under his command, having been parties to the surrender, it is hereby directed that their names be stricken from the rolls of said service.
>
> By order of the President of the United States.
>
> JOHN A. DIX,
> Secretary of the Treasury."

A distinguished Alabamian, who was identified with the Bell and Everett party, but is now a secessionist, writes to a friend in this city:

> "You may suppose that there is a chance to rebuild the Union, which has been torn down. *There is none.* Not only is there no probability, but there is no *possibility* of such an event. We do not believe that the North will give us any substantial guarantees, and we could not trust them if they did. The idea which seems to have taken possession of the 'Peace Congress,' as it is called, that we will be satisfied with the prohibition north of 36° 30', and Squatter Sovereignty south of that line, is a gross insult to our understanding. Be assured we have no idea of accepting any such terms. The truth is, and our friends outside of the seceding States ought to be apprised of the fact, 'We have lost all hope of an amicable adjustment, and are looking to the bayonet as the final arbiter of the dispute.'"

The Peace Conference had a spirited debate, to-day, without coming to a vote on the third clause of Mr. GUTHRIE'S proposition, "that neither the Constitution nor any amendment thereof, shall be construed to give Congress power to regulate, abolish or control within any State or Territory, the relation of Slavery, nor power to interfere with the inter-State Slave trade," etc. The Conference is holding an adjourned session to-night, and strong efforts are being made to come to a conclusion on the subject before the adjournment.

The most reliable report as to the construction of Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet is as follows: Secretary of State, Mr. SEWARD; Attorney-General, Mr. BATES; Secretary of the Navy, Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina; Secretary of the Interior, Mr. C. B. SMITH, of Indiana; Postmaster-General, Mr. WELLS; Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. CAMERON. Several gentlemen are prominently mentioned for Secretary of War. This statement is thus communicated without vouching for its accuracy.

Col. B. K. STEVENSON, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, has arrived in Washington. Before he left Paris he made preliminary arrangements for building the road, but the contract cannot be closed during the present troubles of this country. A meeting of the Directors of the Company is to be held in Louisville on the 14th of March, and in New-Orleans on the 25th of that month.

The Mayor of Washington has made such a disposition of a portion of the police force as to arrest pickpockets, who are attracted hither by the large number of visitors already here and those who are to come. In conjunction with the police of Baltimore, five pickpockets were recently, it is said, arrested in one day.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COUP D'ETAT OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT—GOOD EFFECT OF HIS PRESENCE IN WASHINGTON—DESPERATION OF THE SECESSIONISTS—TEXAS AND HER COST, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 24, 1861.

The whole city has been agreeably surprised by the *coup d'état* of the President elect, who transported himself as if by the wand of an enchanter, from Philadelphia to Washington, without having been seen or even dreamed of, except by the expectants of office, at any of the intermediate points. Various speculations are afloat as to the cause of this sudden change in the programme, and Madame Rumor, with her thousand tongues, has been busy in inventing the most imperative and startling reasons for the Presidential surprise. The more sanguinary have not hesitated to propagate the story that the hasty movement has been caused by the discovery of a conspiracy to assassinate Mr. LINCOLN during his proposed stoppage in Baltimore; that this plot had been revealed to Gen. SCOTT, who immediately dispatched a message, or a messenger to Philadelphia, to warn the President of his danger, and to suggest the mode of averting it; while others have it, that Mr. SEWARD, for imperative reasons of State, urged Mr. LINCOLN to hasten to the seat of Government in order that his weight and influence might be felt in the deliberations of Congress. Whatever may have been the cause of the precipitate movement of the new head or the Government, an immediate effect has been the disappointment of many ardent patriots who had waylaid him at various points, with no more bloodthirsty designs than to manifest their devotion, and their readiness to deplete the Treasury of any little remnant of cash which the rapacity of the Secessionists may have left behind.

It has been felt for some time that the presence of Mr. LINCOLN here would be attended with the best possible effects upon the deliberations of Congress, and upon the public opinion of the country. At this focus of political thought he will find all shades of opinion, from the four quarters of the country represented, and thus instructed as to the wants and sentiments of every section, he will be able to judge fairly and advisedly of the proper course to be pursued in the present exigency. At no other point in the Union could he enjoy the same facilities of information as to the political condition of the country; and there is, therefore, every reason for congratulation upon the arrival of the President elect at the seat of Government.

It was understood that a house on K-street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, in what is known as Franklin-row, had been engaged for Mr. LINCOLN, and it seems to be the fact that the house was actually rented at $100 for ten days, and fitted up for his reception; but this arrangement has been abandoned, it seems, and he has taken lodings at Willard's. The house referred to is in a very retired part of the city, quite away from the busy bustle of the avenue, but unless it were guarded by the soldiery it would afford every facility desirable to bands of lawless villains who might, through passion and prejudice, and stimulated by secession traitors, be tempted to assail him. There is now not the remotest danger of an attempt to seize the Capital, and forcibly prevent an inauguration, but when it is remembered that the tenure of human life—even the greatest and most important life—hangs by a brittle thread, which the weakest hand might sever, it is well to be cautious in times like these. The Secessionists, even of the highest grades, have exhibited all the baser qualities of human nature, and an oligarchal revolt, which begins with perjury, treachery and robbery, will not scruple at assassination to accomplish its ends.

The attempt to assassinate Mr. VAN WYCK may or may not have been prompted by political considerations. It is known that he is extremely odious to the cut-throat gang of Secessionists about the City, who are actuated by all the malignant passions of the Brookses and Keitts of South Carolina; and if it turns out that the murderous assault upon him proceeded from political causes, the fact should be a warning to the friends of the President to keep a constant look-out for a more desperate and daring outrage, which would indeed precipitate a bloody solution of existing troubles. If we could suppose a Secessionist to be possessed of a grain of common sense, it might be safely assumed that no rational follower of the faction would countenance an attempt upon the life of the President, since its only effect could be to make every Free State bristle with bayonets, and convert every town and neighborhood, from Plymouth Rock to the golden gate of California, into a military encampment. But wisdom and foresight are not to be predicated of Secessionists—even the best of them—and every page of revolutionary history the world over is full of lessons of instruction suitable to the present hour. When it is remembered that in no age or country did a defeated faction treasure up more of scorn and hatred, more of disappointed ambition, of humiliated, and yet unsubdued pride, and lust of revenge, than the democratic oligarchy which has so long misruled this country, we must not be surprised at the most diabolical enterprises; and we should stand prepared to meet and defeat them. I repeat, that there is no danger of an open attempt. The rebels are too consciously weak to essay anything of that sort; but we should over-estimate their prudence, their honor and their conscience, if we discard the idea of assassination.

The people of Texas have, in their brief career, shown a remarkable degree of skill at making a bargain. I know not now how many millions the Federal Government has paid the Texans for the privilege of protecting them against the Mexicans and the Camanche Indians, but it seems that we still stand indebted to them in the sum of $3,642,863—not exactly for value received, but as a final quit-claim for certain boundary disputes. The Texans pretend to have most reluctantly alienated to the Union valuable possessions, consisting of barren deserts, and arid, inaccessible mountains in New-Mexico, of which the Republic never held, but only claimed possession—and for these territories we agreed to pay her some ten or eleven millions. It is true that the Federal Government conquered and annexed to Texas the country between the Neuces and the Rio Grande, which she claimed, but never held. But this all goes for nothing, and we agreed to pay ten or twelve millions for the aforesaid deserts and arid mountains. It seems that this money has been paid up, except $3,642,863, which for some cause still stands to the credit of Texas.

Now the point is this: The whole Territory of Texas belongs to the Union. We complacently agreed to purchase the most worthless, and the entirely worthless portion of it, and she proposes, by force of arms, if necessary, to alienate the remainder from us. Shall we, under such circumstances, pay the balance which would be due if she had remained faithful to the Union? Are we to pay traitors, in open rebellion, the means necessary to set up an independent Government? Certainly not. Not another dollar of principal or interest should be paid until Texas returns to her allegiance. One of the first things to be attended to by Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration is the stoppage of this leak in the public treasury.

The Peace Congress have at length agreed to a report. It is said to be the proposition offered by FRANKLIN, of Pennsylvania, and that it amounts to the insertion of the old Missouri Compromise in the Constitution. If this is the worst of it, it is not so bad as was to be expected, and the Conference will have done less to complicate the questions at issue than was apprehended. The Commissioners called on Mr. L. yesterday, who made them a speech.

Mr. LINCOLN went to Dr. GURLEY'S Presbyterian Church to-day, in company with Mr. SEWARD.

OBSERVER.

PROCEEDINGS AT MONTGOMERY.

A PERMANENT CONSTITUTION—FURTHER CABINET APPOINTMENTS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, Feb. 25.

The Southern Congress reassembled to-day.

A resolution instructing the Committee to inquire into the present condition of the public lands was adopted.

Mr. RHETT announced that the Committee on a Permanent Constitution would report on Wednesday.

The injunction of secresy was removed from the Postal bill; also from the following appointments:

Hon. HENRY T. ULETT, of Mississippi, Postmaster-General.

Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, Attorney-General.

Messrs. ABROMAN, of Louisiana; M. J. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, and JOHN FORSYTHE, commissioners to Washington.

It is rumored that Senator MALLORY, of Florida, will be appointed Secretary of the navy.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, (Va.) Saturday, Feb. 23.

The Virginia State Convention re-assembled to-day.

Mr. MOORE, of Rockbridge, offered resolutions demanding security to Virginia against future wrongs; opposing the African Slave trade; opposing direct taxation; approving of the Crittenden compromise, and declaring that in the event of that or its equivalent not being adopted, Virginia will be ready to enter into a compact with such States as will agree to the said compromise, and form a new Confederacy from which all the disagreeing States shall be excluded. Referred.

Mr. MOORE then addressed the Convention. He said that Virginia had no community of interest with the seceded States. He opposed secession as he believed it to be a revolutionary remedy.

Mr. GOODE, of Bedford, replied in a speech in favor of secession, which created much sensation.

The galleries loudly applauded Mr. GOODE at the conclusion of his speech, and were immediately cleared by order of the President. Adjourned.

THE SEIZURE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY IN TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 25.

The property of the United States, in Texas, has been quietly surrendered to the State authorities. The Federal troops have been allowed to leave the State, all facilities being afforded them for so doing. The seized property was saluted. Its value is estimated at $1,300,000.

DECISION OF THE COLLECTOR OF NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 25.

The steamship *Cahawba* sailed yesterday for Havana and New-York.

Our Collector decides that all goods which may be purchased and invoiced by the 28th inst. can be shipped on the steamship *Bienville*, (sailing on the 1st of March for New-York,) free of duty.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 25.

The following extract from a letter from a distinguished Southern member of the Peace Conference has been received at the office of the *American*:

> "As a matter of opinion, I can speak, peace will be preserved and the Union be restored. We have reached the bottom of our troubles and henceforth our fortunes will be brighter.
>
> The Conference has met and overcome the territorial difficulties in a mode satisfactory to all the Slave States represented, and we entertain no doubt but that we shall overcome all other difficulties and reach a result on all points in the controversy to the satisfaction of a large majority, and probably close our labors on Tuesday. I cannot be more explicit."

THE GEORGIA REPRISALS.

THE NEW-YORK VESSELS SEIZED IN SAVANNAH—MORE ABOUT THE MUSKETS.

The owners of the bark *Adjuster*—Messrs. FUNCH & MEINCKE of No. 41 Beaver-street, have received no intelligence concerning the seizure of their vessel, either from the Captain or the authorities of Savannah. The vessel had discharged her cargo, and had received on board between 900 and 1,000 bales of cotton for Havre when she was seized. Messrs. F. & M. do not manifest the slightest anxiety on the subject, evidently believing that somebody will have the vessel to pay for as soon as there is a Government to look to for redress.

Messrs J. E. WARD & Co., the owners of the ship *Martha J. Ward*, have received a letter from Capt. CHASE, dated Feb. 21, in which, among other matters, he says:

> "I should have finished up business here to-day, had not the ship been seized by the State authorities, which took place to-day at noon. The seizure is made in consequence of the seizure of arms and munitions intended for Georgia, by the Metropolitan Police. She is now in the hands of the military authorities, and a file of soldiers is on board. She will be held until all the arms which have been taken are given up. Only vessels owned wholly in New-York have been seized."

The ship had discharged, and was about taking up for a Cotton freight to Europe. The owners have taken no steps, as yet, to bring the fact of the seizure of their property to the notice of the State or National Government. They appear, naturally enough, to be considerably annoyed by this mode of interference with their vessel.

THE GEORGIA MUSKETS.

The ten cases of muskets were, several days since, replevined by Messrs. LUDLUM and HEINEKIN, agents of the Virginia Steamship Company, and they are now in the hands of the Sheriff. Mr. DUNLAP, who served the writ, and who has the immediate custody of the arms, states that there are some other formalities yet to be taken, but that the case will be disposed of in a day or two.

REPORTS FROM ARKANSAS.

VAN BUREN, Ark., Monday, Feb. 25.

Arkansas is confidently believed to have gone largely against secession. The West and Northwest, as far as heard from, is nearly unanimous for co-operation with the Border Slave States.

FORTH SMITH, Ark., Feb. 25.

Returns from ten counties in Southern Arkansas show them to have gone for a Convention, and that secession candidates are elected. It is now conceded that the majority for a Convention in the State will be from 4,000 to 5,000.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 25.

A message was received from the House, announcing the passage of the Oregon War debt bill.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) it was made the special order for to-morrow, at 11½ o'clock.

Mr. BIGLER of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented a number of petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. BIGLER also presented the resolutions adopted by the Pennsylvania State Convention.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented petitions from citizens of Massachusetts and Philadelphia, against compromise.

Mr. SUMNER also presented a petition from citizens of Massachusetts, asking Congress to enact a law that no person shall be held in servitude by the laws of any State; and that such persons now held be declared free. He said he presented the petition because he thought it his duty to do so, it having been presented to him in a proper and respectful form; but he would take this occasion to declare most explicitly that he did not believe that Congress had any right to interfere with Slavery in the States.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) presented a petition from the inhabitants of Dacotah, asking for a Territorial Government.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) presented petitions against compromise.

On motion of Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the bill in relation to the postal service in the seceded States was taken up.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Dem.,) moved to strike out the word insurrection.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said the word insurrection was unknown to the Constitution, and protested against the use of such a word.

Mr. WADE said he was willing to have the causes of the insurrection and resistance to the laws assigned in the bill stricken out.

Mr. PEARCE'S amendment was withdrawn, and the bill amended on motion of Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) so as to conform to Mr. WADE'S suggestion.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, presented the credentials of CHARLES B. MITCHELL, Senator elect from Arkansas.

Mr. HEMPHILL of Texas, (Dem.,) offered a substitute for the bill, that

Whereas, Several States have withdrawn from the Union, and the laws of the United States no longer have force; therefore,

Resolved, That the Postmaster-General is authorized to discontinue the postal service, and make arrangements with the Government of those States in regard to the same.

After further discussion, Mr. POLK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) moved to modify the amendment so as to read "in all the States which have withdrawn from the Union the Postmaster-General shall have power to discontinue the postal service." Lost. Yeas, 19; Nays, 30.

The question was taken on Mr. HEMPHILL'S amendment:

YEAS—Messrs. Bragg, Clingman, Green, Hemphill, Hunter, Johnson of Arkansas, Lane, Mason, Wigfall—9.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bayard, Bigler, Bingham, Bright, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, King, Latham, Morrill, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Rice, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Thomson, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—38.

The bill was then passed.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Bigler, Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, King, Latham, Morrill, Pearce, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Thomson, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Bragg, Bright, Green, Hemphill, Johnson of Arkansas, Lane, Mason, Nicholson, Polk, Wigfall—10.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) explained. He said he would have voted for the bill to suspend the postal service, but he could not vote for the bill after it had been amended, by giving so general a power.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was taken up, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the various amendments placed on the bill while in the Committee.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) offered what is known as the Chiriqui amendment.

A question of order was raised as to the right to offer it as an amendment, and the amendment was received.

Mr. GREEN spoke in favor of its adoption, at some length.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Dem.,) opposed it, and the discussion continued for some time.

The amendment was disagreed to—Yeas, 23; Nays 25.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) offered an amendment providing for the establishment of a Custom-house and Post-office at St. Paul, Min. Lost.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) offered an amendment to repeal the provision in the act of 1860, which prevents the Secretary of War to purchase patented articles.

Mr. PEARCE said that it had been repealed with the exception of firearms, and he did not want that repealed.

Mr. SIMMONS' amendment was adopted.

A message was received from the House, stating that they had passed the Tariff bill, insisting on certain amendments, and asking a Committee of Conference.

Mr. PEARCE offered an amendment to alter the apportionment of members of the House of Representatives so as to divide the population by 238 instead of 233.

Discussion ensued.

Mr POWELL moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. PEARCE withdrew his amendment.

Mr. POWELL moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to bring in the absent members.

He subsequently withdrew his amendment, and the bill was passed.

The Territorial bills were taken up and made the special order for to-morrow. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 25.

The House met at 10 o'clock, and after the usual morning business, proceeded to the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Tariff bill.

During an incidental debate,

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) opposed an increase of the tax upon iron either for horse shoes, or rings for the snouts of swine, and he proposed to reduce the duties on skates, which were used by ladies as well as gentlemen for healthful exercise. He was tired of the insatiable cry of Pennsylvania for protection to iron.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said that skates were used by public officeholders for skating away. [Laughter.]

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) earnestly denied that the bill was for the interest of Pennsylvania any more than for producers in all parts of the country.

Mr. LOVEJOY joined issue, denying that the producer was protected by the bill.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said that the bill was to be pressed through in accordance with the Republican platform. He characterized it as official tyranny on the great West. It was wrong to suppose that the producers there want protection. Protection was to benefit the iron masters of Pennsylvania.

About 50 of the 160 amendments were acted on in Committee of the Whole, which, at 1 o'clock, rose pursuant to the previous order, and the entire subject was reported to the House.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) urged the necessity of concurring in all the amendments, to many of which he was opposed, and under other circumstances would vote against them. But he believed the very existence of the Government depends on the prompt passage of the bill, which is substantially the act of 1847. When the present Administration came into power the public debt was twenty-nine millions, with nearly eighteen millions in the Treasury. But now the public debt is over ninety-six millions. The smallest possible amount the Government can get along with the next fiscal year is fifty-eight millions. It was a necessity to pass this bill.

The House then, on the motion of Mr. SHERMAN, proceeded to act under the operation of the previous question on all the amendments.

The amendment imposing a duty of one cent and a

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

THE MAILS BY THE AMERICA.

Our European Correspondence.

The British Government and the Anderson Case.

POSTURE OF AFFAIRS AT GAETA.

The mails by the steamship *America*, which arrived at Boston on Sunday morning, were received in this city at an early hour yesterday.

Our correspondence, with extracts derived from our files, will be found to complete the abstract received from Halifax by telegraph.

A correspondent of the Liverpool *Post* telegraphs on the evening of the 7th from London:

"What no one seems to have expected has come to pass—in the first week of the session there is a Ministerial crisis. The Radical party, upwards of sixty in number, have withdrawn their confidence from Lord PALMERSTON's Government. The rupture is complete. The Radicals demanded a reduction in the expenditure, and refused to be put off with fair promises. Government, when pressed, refused to comply with the request to a desired extent. The consequence is a determination to refuse further support. The discontent has extended to the Cabinet, and it is believed that on the question of expenditure Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. MILNER GIBSON are at issue with their colleagues. The expenditure is enormous; it exceeds the income, and yet taxation admits of no addition. A coalition is spoken of, and no doubt the Conservatives would support the Whigs in opposition to the Radicals, for they would have no chance of forming an administration unless they could undertake to reduce the expenditure."

The following is taken from a Turin letter of the 5th:

"The Ministerial crisis in Sicily is terminated. M. AMARI, who was the diplomatic agent of the island in this city in the time of GARIBALDI, is chief of the new Government, and his colleagues are to be M. MARCHESE, M. ORLANDO, Gen. CARINI, and the Prior of St. Elia. Members of the Opposition Party here say that the Ministry is in favor of the separation of Sicily from the rest of Italy; but M. AMARI, who is still in Turin, appears to have a perfect understanding with Count CAVOUR. It is thought possible, however, that special institutions will be accorded to Sicily on account of her insular position."

FROM PARIS.

The Liberty of the Press—Wonderful Effect on the Moniteur—Departmental Reports—The Prince of Monaco and His Island—Death of Marshal Bosquet—Americans Presented at the Tuileries.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 8, 1861.

Newspaperdom is in such a state! as if the Count DE PERSIGNY's small instalment of liberty was not enough to throw the press into a glow of excitement, here comes the liberty to publish the debates, adding to the sudden mental expansion, an immense expansion of types and paper. These are great days for France, and you ought to be here to hear the self congratulations of the people, especially the Bonaparte people. The chrysalis has become a butterfly and is ready to take flight. The tree of Liberty has been crowned, and the Bonaparte of to-day is the regenerator of society, the head and front of modern civilization, the acme of human greatness!

We will see; the new decrees neither give complete liberty to the Press nor to the *Chambres*. Before, these went at a walk—they are now admitted to a trot—are they ever to gallop? If they do not take the bit in the mouth at a trot, His Majesty will, no doubt, let the reins go to the gallop, and then he will have accomplished a feat in the political education of a people which will entitle him to be inscribed high up on the scroll of fame. The French nation of to-day is eminently capable of being brought to this point of political enlightenment, and when LOUIS NAPOLEON shall have arrived there in the safe conduct of his charge, all the world may join in shouts of praise to the great man.

The transformation of the *Moniteur*, is one of the notable features of the times. Heretofore, this paper was but a medium for the publication of official papers, and of items of news rendered doubly true by the lapse of time. To day the *Moniteur* publishes a political bulletin like the other journals, made up of items of news of such recent date, as to be incumbered with the usual number of *canards*, so that the paper has grown, all at once, spicy and readable. Up to the moment of this change, the paper had mentioned just twice, the name of GARIBALDI—once noticing the landing of the Italian Chief at Marsala, and again his entry into Naples. This persistent ignorance of the *Moniteur* on the progress of the GARIBALDI campaign, was a constant source of raillery for the *Charivari*, which never failed to refer its readers for the latest news from GARIBALDI, to the *Moniteur*. The *Moniteur* now publishes besides, the debates in full, and thus has become a sort of "Congressional Globe."

Another feature introduced with the new measures is the presentation to the Chambers of an *Exposé* of the operations for the year in each Cabinet bureau—exactly as in the United States. To these reports of the different Ministers are added the documents referred to in the reports, the whole constituting a sort of "Blue Book." This innovation is due, we are told, to the initiation of the Emperor, and of all the measures thus far adopted in the liberal sense, none have given more general satisfaction. These reports, which you will receive by the present mail, are quite lengthy, and embrace those of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the Minister of the Interior, of the Treasury, of Commerce and Agriculture, of Justice, of Public Instruction and Worship, of War, of the Navy, of Algiers and the Colonies, and of the Minister of State. These reports, showing the operations of the Government for the year 1860 are highly interesting, and in more than one circumstance present a special interest for the American reader. But the document the most interesting to the general reader is the report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which is detailed at length the imperial policy in Italy, and the negotiations which have taken place with the Papal Government. New light is here thrown upon these important questions, and the debates which are going to take place in the French, English and Sardinian Parliaments, will soon open up these questions in all their details to the public.

You will recollect that in 1855 the Prince of Monaco tried to sell to the United States, through the American Minister at Paris, his little Principality of Monaco. The Prince was largely in debt, and thought perhaps that the United States, which always kept a fleet in the Mediterranean, and had no naval station there of her own, would be glad to purchase such a one. But the transaction was promptly refused, because, in the first place, it would make but a poor station at best, having no natural harbor, and because the United States had just then, apropos of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, reiterated more emphatically than ever her adhesion to the Monroe doctrine, and could not, therefore, with a good grace, attempt to gain a foot hold, for however simple a purpose, on European soil. The Prince of Monaco has now, however, effected a sale of all the little territory, six miles square, to the Government of France, for the sum of $800,000. That is to say, he has sold the communes and villages of Menton and Roquebrune, reserving the village of Monaco, and with it his title of Imperial highness, CHARLES VIII., Prince of Monaco. But Monaco is on a high rock in the edge of the sea, surrounded at its base by a few orange gardens, so that the reserve will not much interfere with the symmetry of the new French frontier. The Prince will now have money to pay his debts and to live comfortably on in Paris, while the title and sovereignty of Monaco will be perpetuated, perhaps, like San Marino, for centuries.

The death of Marshal BOSQUET from a fresh paralytic attack, quite took the town by surprise, and created a painful sensation, for of all the principal officers of the French army, the deceased was the finest type of the soldier, and was withal much loved. If any new Marshal is created before another war of importance, the choice will fall on either Gen. FOREY, Gen. MELLINET, or Gen. MARTIMPREY.

The Emperor's book on Julius Cæsar, so long promised to the public, has experienced a new delay, so that it promises to be the best ante-advertised book that ever appeared. The new delay seems to be in the architectural department, for his Majesty has just sent a young architect of talent, Mr. EDMOND GUILLAUME, to Asia Minor, to make researches in the interest of his hero.

The Emperor went the other evening to see a new piece at the Vaudeville Theatre, founded on American manners, entitled "Strong-minded Women." If we are to believe the reports, we have heard that his Majesty did not think much of it.

The Government, which is about to build a new Grand Opera House, has advertised for plans, and these plans, to the number of one hundred and seventy, are now on exhibition at the Crystal Palace. The number shows something of the state of this art, for only those were received which were considered as fit for exhibition. The committee will have an embarrassing job to choose from so many beautiful designs.

The beautiful things taken from the Palace of the Emperor of China, and designed for the Emperor of France, have arrived at the Tuileries, and will soon be exposed to the public in one of the halls of the Louvre. They are contained in thirty large boxes.

The *Opinion Nationale*, of this city, has published Mr. SEWARD'S speech, and pronounces it the greatest effort of oratory that has been made before any deliberative body of modern times.

The following Americans were presented to the Emperor and Empress at the Tuileries, on Wednesday evening last, Feb. 6. On this occasion, some assistant of the Grand Chamberlain at the Palace, who evidently did not know his geography, on seeing the list of Americans sent in without any titles attached, wrote a note to the American Minister, asking him to be good enough to add the quality to the different names he had sent in; to which Mr. FAULKNER replied, "that they had the quality of citizen of the United States, which he thought ought to be sufficient." The list was accepted, and is as follows:

Gov. CHAPMAN and family, Alabama.
Dr. and Mrs. WELFORD.
Mrs. BROWN and family, Tennessee.
Mr., Mrs. and Miss SPANG, Philadelphia.
Mr. PERDICARIS.
Dr. CHAS. Y. SWAN, New-York.
Mrs. and Miss EVANS, Pennsylvania.
Mr. TERRELL, Virginia.
Mr., Mrs and Miss GALE, New-York.
Mr. R. DUNLOP.
Mrs. VOGEL, New-Orleans.
Miss CORNWALL, Virginia.
Mr. GEO. J. BUCKNALL, California.
Dr. J. HEARD, Boston.
Mrs. C. HUTTON, New-York.
Miss MCCARTY, New-York.

MALAKOFF.

An American Volunteer Witness.

The following letter to Prince NAPOLEON was read during the BONAPARTE-PATERSON trial in Paris.

PARIS, Rue Neuve, St. Augustin, 13, Jan. 28, 1861.

MONSEIGNEUR: If I take the liberty to address myself to your imperial Highness, it is because I hope my motive will be my excuse. In reading the report of the action brought by M. PATERSON BONAPARTE, I have observed that importance was attached to the presumption that the marriage took place according to the *lex loci*, and that the act being valid in the country where it took place was valid everywhere. I myself was a law student in America, and my father was a judge of one of the Supreme Courts. His reputation as a jurist was very high, and his judgments are to this day cited in all the courts of the United States. His opinion was asked at the time of the marriage, and he said, without any hesitation, "That such a marriage might satisfy individual conscience, and the reputation of the bride, but that its legal validity was doubtful, since the husband was a foreigner, not even domiciled, a minor who had not the consent of his family, and did not appear to have conformed to any one of the regulations required by French law to validate a marriage." The opinion of my father and that of several other Americans was, that if the marriage was not legal in France, neither Miss PATERSON nor her children would have any legitimate rights. Moreover, it was notorious in the United States that Miss PATERSON had knowingly run the risk of being only a morganatic wife, in the hope of sharing the high position to which she might aspire as the legitimate spouse of a BONAPARTE. This statement is so notorious in America, that Miss PATERSON has no sympathy as a young girl deceived and a legitimate wife repudiated. They say in America that she played a great game and lost it. I cannot dare to hope that I can be of the least use to your Highness. But I have thought it almost a duty to make the above statement. *I beg, in conclusion, to put myself altogether at your Highness' disposition, in case you would do me the honor to see me, or to make use, in any way whatever, of my respectful desire to render you service.* I beg your Highness to receive my homage.

ROBERT HOWE GOULD.

Lord Palmerston on the Anderson Extradition Case.

In the House of Commons, on the 8th inst., Mr. H. B. SHERIDAN addressed the following questions to Lord PALMERSTON: Whether, in the case known as the Canadian extradition case, Her Majesty's Government have any doubt that the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by the Court of Queen's Bench in this country, requiring that the body of one J. ANDERSON should be brought to that Court will reach Canada in time to prevent the judgment of the Canadian Court ordering the surrender of the prisoner from being acted upon; and whether Her Majesty's Government have any doubt that the writ, on its reception by the Canadian Court, will be attended to and obeyed; and whether any steps have been taken to secure the safe passage of J. ANDERSON through American territory, if that route should be selected, to reach this country; and if Her Majesty's Government are aware whether or not the said J. ANDERSON is now in prison in any of Her Majesty's jails in any part of Her Majesty's dominions as a felon or otherwise, and subject to the ordinary treatment of persons who have broken the laws; and whether Her Majesty's Government, finding that it is the opinion of certain British Judges that there exists a treaty with the United States of America by the terms of which Great Britain has declared that there are some men who have no natural or legal right, have taken any and what steps to revise or to put an end to and dissolve such treaty, in order that for the future no misunderstanding shall exist as to the meaning of such treaty, or as to the intention of the British people with reference to the question whether one man has or has not the power to enslave another.

Mr. COLLIER said the question was a most important one, and *he was enabled to state that the almost unanimous opinion of Westminster Hall was against the judgment of the Canadian Judges.*

Mr. WARNER reminded the House that not many years ago a claim was made upon the United States under the Extradition treaty that a man who had shot his landlord in Ireland should be given up, and that the United States Courts held that the murder of a landlord was a political offence, and, as the treaty did not extend to political offences, they declined to give him up.

Lord PALMERSTON said the best course he could take in replying to the question of the honorable member for Dudley would be to state exactly how the matter stood, inasmuch as that statement would form a reply to most of the questions which had been put. On the 9th of January his noble friend, the Duke of Newcastle, wrote to the Governor-General of Canada that he was not to surrender ANDERSON to the American Government—[cheers]—until he had received positive instructions from the home Government to do so. [Loud cheers.] There was, therefore, no chance of ANDERSON being surrendered until the question should have been fully considered and decided. There appeared to be a general impression that the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench in Canada would have the effect of requiring that ANDERSON should be given up, but it had no bearing whatever upon that point. [Hear, hear.] The effect of the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench in Canada, whether right or wrong, was that ANDERSON was not to be taken away from the custody in which he then was, for it rested not with the Court of Queen's Bench, but with the Governor General of Canada, to issue a warrant for the surrender of a criminal whose extradition was applied for. [Hear, hear.] It was not for him to answer a question as to the conflicting jurisdiction of the Courts of Queen's Bench in England and Canada, or as to what might be the course the latter Court would take in consequence of the writ they had received from the former. Of course it was plain enough that if ANDERSON had to be sent to England in consequence of the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by the Court of Queen's Bench in this country, he would not be sent through American territory. [Hear, near, and laughter.] Consequently he would not be removed until the season should be sufficiently advanced to have opened a road through Canada, so as to prevent the necessity of passing through any portion of the United States. He thought the interpretation of that part of the Ashburton treaty which related to this question, instead of being couched in imperfect language, and instead of being unintelligible, was as clear as noonday. It required that when a criminal was claimed he should be accused of one of the offences mentioned in the treaty, and that the circumstances which were alleged as the ground upon which he should be delivered up should be such as would clearly show that he was liable to be prosecuted for that crime according to the law of the land in which be then was. In this particular case, it was quite plain, according to his (Lord PALMERSTON's) understanding, that the American claimant must clearly establish that ANDERSON committed an offence, which, by the law of England, was murder—["Hear, hear"]—and must give proof sufficient to satisfy an English Justice of the Peace that he ought to be committed to be tried upon that charge. [Hear, hear.] He (Lord PALMERSTON) would not enter into the question whether a person who attempted to reduce a free man to Slavery was acting lawfully, or whether, if a man who was attempted to be arrested in such a case, in killing the person arresting him was guilty of manslaughter, justifiable homicide or murder. *But he was perfectly satisfied that no English jury would pronounce the act to be murder.* [Hear, hear.] *If, then, it was not murder, it was clear that no case could be established under the Extradition treaty, by which the surrender of Anderson could be claimed.* [Cheers.] That was only a personal opinion, which he himself (Lord PALMERSTON) entertained, but it would be satisfactory to the House to know that the Governor-General of Canada had been directed not to surrender ANDERSON until the question had been fully considered by the Government at home, and until instructions should be sent out to the Canadian Government to give the man up. [Loud cheers.]

Suppression of the Slave-trade.

An influential deputation from the African Aid Society waited upon Lords PALMERSTON and JOHN RUSSELL, on the 6th inst., for the purpose of urging their lordships to appoint a Consular-Agent at Abbeokuta, the capital of the greatest cotton-producing country on the West Coast of Africa, and to adopt measures to induce the King of Dahomey, the great feeder of the Slave-trade, to abandon his slave-hunting expeditions, and devote his own attention and the industry of his people to the cultivation of cotton, as a more profitable as well as a more honorable business. The interview with Lord PALMERSTON was a private one, but Lord JOHN RUSSELL, without binding himself to any definite course of action, indicated his willingness to consider the matter favorably. Great efforts, said his lordship, had been made in this country, at considerable cost, with a view to the suppression of the Slave-trade, and they must always recollect that efforts had been made in other directions, under the sanction of the various Powers, to endeavor to keep it up. With regard to the appointment of a Consul, the cotton district of Abbeokuta was a very good province, and it was very gratifying to find that palm oil and various other productions had so considerably increased for some years past; and if the appointment of a Consul could promote the interests of its commerce, the Foreign Office would inquire into the particulars respecting it. They were obliged to look with a view to the public service, and the various reasons and regulations by which we are generally bound; but supposing there was no objection to that course he should certainly be most happy to fall in with their views. With regard to the King of Dahomey, he was sorry to say it was not the single obstacle. They found in several parts of Africa that efforts were made to carry on Slavery. But that was only a part of the question, and with regard to the general question he should be most happy to assist them. Perhaps they would believe him when he said, if in any way he could make the smallest advance towards the extinction of the Slave trade, he should be most happy to do so. [Cheers.]

A Cheerful View of the Cotton Supply.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

A great deal of apprehension has been excited in this country by the prospect of a short supply of cotton from America, during the coming year, and we shall not regret the prevalence of the sentiment if, as it is probable, it leads to the early development of other sources of supply, and terminates that condition of almost absolute dependence upon the American Cotton States for the raw material which our manufacturers have hitherto been content to be placed in. We are amongst those, however, that have too great faith in the principles of economic science, and in that "first law of nature" on which those principles are for the most part founded, to believe that the commerce of any country can in these days be annihilated by any process which the wit of man can devise, or his power put in operation. The prevalence of civil war in the Southern States of America might temporarily suspend the course of industry, and the produce of some estates would be short; but the demand which has hitherto stimulated the cotton trade of those States will still, under almost any conceivable circumstances, produce the supply. *To suppose that the Southern States of America can go on without producing cotton is to suppose men can exist without the means of life; and if cotton is produced it will find a market as surely as it is raised. To us it is of no great consequence whether that market is at one Port or another*, and whether the shipments for this country are made in the Gulf of Mexico, at Charleston, at Savannah, or at the Northern Ports. It is a question and a very serious one for the Southern States whether they will persist in a movement which will affect most materially the prosperity of their leading Ports, and divert a thriving Commerce into those of their most formidable rivals. To the purchasers of Southern produce, and especially to the consumers of cotton in this country, the only question is—will cotton continue to be produced in the Southern States? for so surely as it is, it will find its way to that country where there is the greatest demand for it. Whether, therefore, the secession movement succeed or fail—and we believe it will fail utterly—we shall continue to be customers of the Cotton States so long as they continue to cultivate that article of Commerce, which will be so long as there is an estate in the South that will grow it, or labor to be obtained for its cultivation.

Matters in Italy.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF GAETA.

Correspondence of the Paris Constitutionnel.

MOLA DI GAETA, Monday, Jan. 28, 1861.

I take advantage of a few moments on shore at Mola to send you some details respecting the siege. On the night of the 21st, about 10 o'clock, an experiment was made with the electric light, from Gen. CIALDINI's residence, to throw a light upon Gaeta, so as to enable the artillerymen to point their guns with precision. On the 22d, at 8 A. M., while 4,000 men were working at the parallels, the fortress opened a terrible fire with 200 guns at once. Our camp immediately replied to it, and the squadron at the same time received orders to manœuvre. At 9 A. M. the Admiral gave the signal for departure, and ordered the commander of the frigate *Garibaldi* to lead the attack. At 10 A. M. the *Garibaldi* was in full way on the fortress. At 11 she opened fire against the eastern batteries with a view to silence them, and at the same time to throw shells into the fortress. In this she succeeded. The other vessels in the squadron soon joined in the attack. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the Admiral ordered the firing to cease, to give rest to the crews. During the night all the vessels remained in front of Gaeta; the gunboats alone continued the attack. On the 23d the Admiral, after expressing his thanks to the commander of the *Garibaldi*, left for Mola, only leaving the *Garibaldi*, a steam frigate, and two gunboats to cruise before Gaeta. In the space of six hours our frigate sent in 971 projectiles. Five shells from the fortress struck us, but did little damage. The steam-frigate *Costituzione* had two men killed and three wounded. One of the gunboats suffered a similar loss. The frigate *Maria Adelaide* lost one of her band, and had three men wounded.

In the camp the explosion of a powder magazine caused the death of a captain and 22 men. The steamer *Etna*, which FRANCIS II brought with him when he left Naples, was sunk in the port with 30 men on board, who all perished. The attack caused considerable damage to the fortress. It is suspected that great discouragement prevails in the garrison, as 132 men deserted during the night of the 23d. On the 24th we continued cruising off the fortress, while the attack was continued on the land side. During the day one of the gunboats stopped a schooner, the master of which declared there were two schooners at Terracina laden with provisions for Gaeta. On the 25th a large Spanish frigate was signaled. Our frigate immediately stopped her advance. Our frigate immediately stopped her advance. The commander asked permission to enter Gaeta, on the plea that he had dispatches to hand to the Spanish and Austrian Ambassadors. Gen. CIALDINI and Admiral PERSANO requested him to withdraw, which he did before the law of blockade. In the night we again opened fire from the sea, but only with the gunboats.

On the 26th, at 8½ A. M., one of the gunboats stopped a schooner laden with grain, on her way to Gaeta. At the same time the frigate *Costituzione* prevented a French vessel from entering the port. The French captain was ignorant of the blockade, and immediately withdrew, accompanied for some distance by the frigate. On the 27th we signaled a French ship, and immediately joined her. The captain was the bearer of dispatches. Our commander having courteously asked him to see the Admiral, the French captain immediately proceeded to Mola, escorted by a gunboat. The firing continues, but is slack. The blockade is very strict. We are to have a grand attack in a few days."

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF GEN. SIRTORI.

The following is the final order of the day from Gen. SIRTORI, as Commander-in-Chief of the Garibaldian troops lately under his command:

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE SOUTHERN ARMY: At the last hour of the command, confided to me by GARIBALDI and the King, permit me to speak to you frankly. In the crisis which we have had to surmount your honor was exposed to a great trial by many who were not worthy of being in your ranks. I watched over your honor as a mother watches over the honor of her daughter in danger. Thanks to that love of country which inspires most among you, the honor of the Southern Army is safe; love of country and honor makes heroes. For you, soldiers of your country and of liberty, you must be either heroes or not. Soldiers of Calatafimi, of Palermo, of Melazzo, of Reggio, and of Volturno, look to the future. Great battles, and much more difficult than those you have won, await you. Prepare yourselves by perfecting and strengthening yourselves in the discipline and the virtues of the soldier, not to destroy but to build up the edifice of your country. Henceforth be on your guard not to admit into your ranks any one who is not worthy of taking a part in the great work which will form the glory of this generation.

Soldiers, the work to be completed is extremely arduous. Whether it be necessary to wait for its accomplishment one or ten years, learn to wait, supporting your patience with faith and love, with self-denial and resolution, which are the virtues of those who bravely fight for justice. G. SIRTORI.

NAPLES, Jan. 30.

Russia and China.

The *Abeille du Nord*, of St. Petersburg, has a letter from Kiachta, from which we extract the following:

"You cannot form an idea of the enthusiasm with which our merchants have received the news of the conclusion of the treaty of commerce with China. It opens a new and brilliant perspective for Russian trade, and it realizes our most sanguine expectations. Our merchants are about to travel into Mongolia, and to establish a factory in the capital of that province. Thence they will penetrate into Kalagan, the principal centre whence tea is sent to Kiachta. A great number of our merchants have already given orders to purchase houses and stores to deposit their merchandise. Gen. IGNATIEFF, who concluded this advantageous treaty, is on his return to St. Petersburg. He was received here with enthusiasm. He was only fifteen days in traveling from Peking to Kiachta. This was the quickest journey ever accomplished, but it must not be forgotten that the Chinese Government, saved in a great measure by the Russian Envoy, did all in their power to gratify his slightest wishes. Gen. IGNATIEFF arrived at Kiachta on the 7th of December. Immediately after the evacuation of Peking by the Allies, Gen. SAN WAN, who was encamped at 30 wersts to the south of the city, made his appearance and commanded numerous discharges of musketry. This was explained to the Europeans as the usual manœuvre practiced every Autumn, but I have no doubt that it was done to induce the Chinese to believe that it was the firing which forced the enemy to withdraw. The Emperor of China is still at Ge hé, whither he fled after the battle lost under the walls of Peking."

THE LATEST BY THE AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, Saturday, Feb. 9—2.30 P. M.

The *Ellora* has arrived at Southampton, with the Mediterranean and a heavy portion of the Bombay mails. Her cargo comprises 1,360 bales of raw silk, valued at £130,000. She encountered a very heavy gale on the 29th and 30th, between Alexandria and Malta. Exchange at Gibraltar, 4.50¼ on London. Freights unaltered.

The Patterson trial is again adjourned for a week. It is expected that judgment will be given on next Friday.

A dispatch from Baden dated 7th inst. announces that the King will send Gen. BONIN to notify his accession to the King of Sardinia.

The same dispatch says Piedmont has made proposals to the Prussian Cabinet to enter into negotiations for concluding a treaty of commerce between Sardinia and Prussia.

Captain BOYD, with his men, were standing on the pier and endeavoring to save the crew of a vessel which had gone ashore at the back of the pier, when a wave swept them all into the sea. Mr. JOHN MAHANY, the architect, was with them, but was saved.

As far as can be ascertained if vessels have gone ashore in and about the harbor, many lives have been lost in addition to Captain BOYD and boat's crew.

FROM CHARLESTON.

REVENUES AND CUSTOMS—DAVIS AND LINCOLN—THE AGE OF IRON—CASTING SHOT AT CAMERON'S—THE SLAVE "MART" IN CHALMERS-STREET—I ATTEND A SALE—MAJOR ANDERSON—THE FLOATING BATTERY—A STANDING ARMY FOR GEORGIA.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 21, 1861.

That the "Confederate States" see much to admire and cling to in the now extinct *United States*, is seen in the close following of the old laws concerning the Collectors of the Customs; and their close continuance of the system of sureties, approved by the Judges of Superior or Circuit Courts, in the several States. They are also to be allowed the same salaries, fees and emoluments. The *Fourth of March* will inaugurate, too, the new revenue arrangements, all other States, but *Texas*, being considered foreign. As they wish plenty of *lead*, arms and munitions of war, and must have provisions, all these will come in free. The ominous *Fourth of March* will certainly be an epoch on both sides!

How strange is it that the antagonistic Presidents should both have sprung from the glorious State of Kentucky. DAVIS was born in 1808, and LINCOLN in 1809. Both served in the Indian wars of the West, and they each were Presidential Electors in the stirring political campaign of 1844. They assume the Presidential reins almost at the same moment, one typifying "the rock on which a nation has split, he other the type of the corner-stone of the new Republic."

A friend has described to me DAVIS, as he saw him quite recently at Atlanta. He speaks of him as a man of medium height, weighing 150 pounds, clad in a full suit of homespun blue gray cloth; hair quite light, features sharp and clearly chiseled, nose thin but bold, forehead high; in repose not a man of mark, but when the eye and tongue speaks, then he becomes the impassioned orator, and carries all before him.

LINCOLN is spoken of as a man of giant height, forehead high but shelving, eyes bright and piercing, and of a color difficult to define, with the limbs of a backwoodsman, long and sinewy. Both of them seem to be gifted with that modesty which it is thought proper to express, whether felt or not. JEFFERSON DAVIS said the other day that he was "unfit for the high office he was called upon to fill," and ABRAHAM LINCOLN has repeatedly intimated that "the merest accident has called him to a position of which he feels that he is unworthy." With all deference to both gentlemen, I think, if they believe so, they should both resign, and yield to some one who is not so excessively modest. I wonder if we shall ever have a ruler who will be frank enough to say that he honestly believes he is just the man for the place?

The age of iron seems returning, and the Prince of Peace is further off than ever. I have been examining minutely to-day CAMERON's immense establishment at the foot of Hasel-street. Several hundred men are employed here in all the different branches of wrought and cast iron, brass works, etc. Large steamers can obtain at this foundry almost everything that they need, and it is considered the most perfect establishment of the kind in the "Confederate States." It is especially interesting now from its being the dépôt from whence flows all the *twelve, twenty-four, thirty-two* and *sixty-five pounders* for the use of the Palmetto army, and also for export to the other States. Hundreds of swarthy sons of Vulcan, white as well as black, are turning out red-hot balls every second, and rolling them in the sand with their long iron forks as though they were so many marbles. Each ball has to pass through some ten pairs of hands before it can pass inspection, and as many more before it can do its murderous work. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are thus lying round in the sand, every pound of iron, cast, being worth ten cents. The revenues of the world would not compensate, if any one of these fearful weapons should shed one drop of blood through any act of coercion, either from one side or the other.

There is a place in Chalmers-street, with a neat iron open-work railing, protecting quite a graceful looking building. There was once—so I am told—an American flag waving from the roof. I have seen the Palmetto banner flaunting there in the incipient days of secession in November; then there was an emblematic Palmetto tree, which withered and is now a dead stump. No matter. Everybody knows the place, the "Mart" of Charleston, where slaves are sold. This morning, at eleven, I called on THOMAS RYAN & SON, who wished to dispose of "Joe, 23 years old, a very likely negro man, good coachman and general house servant—sold for no fault—sale positive—cash, and purchaser to pay for bill of sale." "Gentlemen," said Mr. RYAN, "here is Joe; you observe he is sound, pleasant-faced, intelligent, and he is *fully warranted*. What will you give; $1,500, $1,400, $1,000. Why, gentlemen, you can examine for yourselves; Joe, step around. $900 is bid; ruinously cheap; $910, $20, $25, $30, $40, going, going, last call; gone at $940. Joe, there is your new master," and Joe walked away, apparently quite content to bring $940. Mr. RYAN made a polite bow to myself and friends, and walked off the platform. I turned and saw in one corner a gentle-faced negro woman of a rich brown hue; she had wrapped in a shawl a wee babe, and clustered around her were two boys, one taller than herself, and a little girl, lighter than the mother. In fact, all the children were of different shades, which can be accounted for on physiological principles, apparent to all who choose to see. Mr. JAMES TUPPER, master in equity, toted these forth, terms cash. "Gentlemen," blandly observed Mr. TUPPER, a mild-looking personage, "I offer to you five valuable slaves: BETSY ANN, the mother, a likely woman of thirty, her oldest son, JACK, sixteen, (BETSY ANN married young,) a good field hand; SAM, ten, a promising lad, good at horses and running errands; ARAMINTA, three, will make a nice lady's maid, and the infant in arms, fat and healthy. I sell the lot together, you understand. Is $600 bid? a long pause; $500, thank you." "I bid $400;" "Well, $400 it is." So it went on in little sums, the mother "cuddling" her infant the while, and evidently ashamed to have it cry, so she suffocated it with shawls as negroes are apt to do. Finally, they were knocked down at $490—$2,450 for the lot. BETSY ANN gave her babe another pat, and the family group, after bidding "old massa" good bye, made up to the new one. PRINCE, who was anything but a prince in appearance, was next offered. This fellow belonged to the genus blubber lip, a mere animal field hand. He had also lost three fingers in some negro shindy, so that although he was cracked up as a good workman, obliging, and only 27, be did not take, and was finally knocked down at $550, to some one who took pity on him. PRINCE shuffled off, evidently crest-fallen, and the crowd dispersed to talk cotton, secession, DAVIS, LINCOLN, the big raft, and Major ANDERSON's death, a villainous hoax which many believed.

Major ANDERSON has had the small-pox, the pneumonia, the typhus, congestion of the brain, and was killed by one of his columbiads, all in the space of twenty-four brief hours. The genus *lie*, like the rat, seems common to every clime under the heavens.

The big raft is having railroad iron spiked on the gun-side; she is positively going to-morrow, but as time was made for slaves, and not for freemen, I presume she won't.

Georgia is about raising a standing army of 2,000 men.

JASPER.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 14 Preferred; 63 Motion; 53, 55, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 47, 11, 61, 50, 2.

SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 158, 29, 152, 166, 167, 179, 180, 161, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 192, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 641, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 825, 827, 829, 833, 835, 837, 839, 839½, 841, 845, 847, 851, 853, 857. *Part II.*—Occupied by the General Term.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Parts first and second adjourned for the term.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

George Law et al. vs. *The United States.*—Mr. O'Conor, at the opening of the Court, moved on the final hearing of his cause, but was met by a motion on the part of the Government for a stay of proceedings for twenty days, to enable them to make up a case, or bill of exceptions. The motion was argued at some length on both sides, Mr. O'Conor arguing that there was no call for a case, as the Supreme Court had decided that no appeal lay from the decision of the District Court against the Government, and Judge Roosevelt and Mr. Gerard urging its necessity, in order that the case might be properly heard.

Judge BETTS said finally that two days after the hearing, the motion was not before the Court, but the District-Attorney not being able to be there, it was put over till Feb. 19, on which day the only order made was that the final hearing be brought on on six days' notice. Still, if counsel thought that the case was important for them, he would give two or three days' further time to make it.

The counsel for the Government thought that so short a time would be of no benefit to them, and on a suggestion from Mr. O'Conor that the case might be prepared and put in at any time before the decision of the cause, all parties agreed to go on with the hearing of the cause, which was accordingly done.

Court of General Sessions.

THE SHEPHERD ARSON CASE.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, the trial of Shepherd, for arson, was concluded. Mr. Ashmead, for the prisoner, summed up at great length, claiming that as eight Judges of the Court of Appeals, had decided that there was no proof of the prisoner's guilt, the jury could not hope to bring better cultured or more matured understanding to the consideration of the testimony. And therefore, guided by that judicial light, should acquit the prisoner.

The District Attorney then summed up at great length claiming that new facts had been proven on the present trial, and that upon the case as it now stood, no other verdict than one of guilty, could be rendered.

The Recorder then addressed the jury in a complete *resumé* of the testimony, occupying an hour in his charge. He presented the issue with great distinctness to the jury, and grouped the facts, illustrative of each side, very clearly before their minds.

The Jury retired, and up to a late hour last evening had not agreed.

The Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For felonious assault, John Nolan: for receiving stolen goods, Andrew Ryan, Henry Stone, Abraham Rosenstein; for forgery, Henry Wilson, Thomas McConnell, James Wilson, John Watson, William Maxwell, James McClennan, John Leland, Charles H. Scott; for burglary, Edward Lilly, Geo. Minor, Charles Cooks; for grand larceny, William Baker, John Nicholas, James Hammond, Carl Yager, James Casey, Elizabeth Cowing, Theodore Smith, Patrick Banete.

The Noted Cleu Will Case—Appeal from the Surrogate's Order.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Allen.

In the matter of the Appeal of Laura S. Taylor et al., admitting to Probate the Will of Elizabeth Cleu, deceased.—This is an appeal from an order of the Surrogate, E. C. West, made on the 5th of January last, admitting to probate the will of Elizabeth Cleu, deceased.

This will was executed by her on the 19th of December, 1851, and devises and bequeaths unto her husband, John F. Cleu, all her estate, real and personal, and constitutes him sole executor.

The contestants are the brother and two sisters of Mrs. Cleu, who claim as heirs at law; and whilst they do not deny that the instrument propounded was duly executed by the deceased as and for her last will, they insist that it was not such at the time of her death, but had been theretofore duly revoked, by the execution by her of two subsequent wills—one dated about the 31st day of August, 1853, and the other, (the "Hall Will," as it has been called,) the 15th of December, 1856; and that each of these contained an express clause of revocation, whilst that last executed contained provisions wholly inconsistent with those of the instrument offered for probate.

The testatrix died the 4th of March, 1859, at the house of Mrs. Dodge, in Eleventh-street, in this City, leaving a large amount of property; her real estate was mostly situate in Hyde Park, N. Y., and in New-Orleans. She was married to the proponent, John F. Cleu, on the 18th of September, 1851, and was at that time the widow of Samuel Broom, from whom she derived her property.

A large amount of evidence was taken before the Surrogate, tending to show the execution of the two subsequent wills alluded to; but notwithstanding, the surrogate admitted the will to probate.

The contestants now maintain that the Surrogate erred in admitting the will to probate. That it is the duty of the Surrogate, when an instrument is propounded as the last will and testament of a deceased person, to receive any competent proof showing that it was not such; and, hence, he may inquire into the execution and contents of a lost or destroyed will, which, expressly or by implication, revoked that offered for probate.

That the will propounded was revoked by that executed in August, 1853; and it was also revoked by the execution of the "Hall Will," on the 15th of December, 1856, which, besides containing a revocation clause, was wholly inconsistent with that offered for probate.

It is urged, on the part of the respondents, that a will of real and personal estate may be admitted as a will of real estate only, or as a will of personal estate only, or as a will of both real and personal estate. On presenting the will of a married woman for probate, no one has a right to contest it *as a will of personal estate*, except the husband; for the reason that he is the only person having an interest, the personal property of a married woman, dying intestate, passing, on her decease, to her husband, and not to her next of kin. The will must, therefore, be admitted to probate, as a will of personal estate, there being no parties in Court having a right to contest it as such, except her husband, and he is the proponent. And that the will must be admitted to probate as a will of real estate, because there is no satisfactory or competent proof of its revocation. The case is still on.

Edwin W. Stoughton, Waldo Hutchins and Luther R. Marsh for appellants; Alex. W. Bradford, Gilbert Dean and John A. Bryan for respondents.

Important to Cartmen—The License Question.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

The Mayor, &c., vs. *Whitson.*—The defendant in this action was an unlicensed carman, who did business by employing licensed carmen to do jobs contracted for by him. The plaintiffs brought an action against him to recover the usual penalty for doing business as a carman without a license. On the trial of the case, judgment was given for the plaintiffs. The defendant appealed to the General Term where the following opinion was now rendered:

BRADY, J.—This judgment cannot be sustained. The only section of the ordinance of 1839 read on the trial was the 8th section of the first title of that ordinance. The complaint was predicated of it, and the section was tried evidently on the assumption that it covered the violation complained of. That section provides that no person shall drive any cart for hire or wages, without being licensed as a carman by the Mayor, under a penalty of ten dollars for each offence. The evidence shows that, although the defendant employed a number of carts and men to drive for him, he did not drive himself. It cannot be said, therefore, that he is within the strict letter of the section. Whether, considering the whole ordinance together, he may be considered to be within the intention of the Common Council and therefore within the meaning and spirit of the ordinance, cannot be determined on this appeal. If the ordinance contemplated such acts as seem to be herein complained of, viz.: the employment of a number of carts by a person who was not a licensed carman, we cannot determine the question as before stated, because the defendant was prosecuted under section eight, and nothing else was read on the trial. We cannot say that he might not have proved facts, had other sections been read, which would relieve him from the penalty sought to be recovered, or that he did not rely upon the assumption that under the section referred to, no recovery could be had against him. There being then no proof that the defendant drove any cart, or that he was not a licensed carman, there was no evidence to warrant the judgment of the Court below, and it must be reversed.

It may be said in addition that there is no evidence that the persons employed by the defendant as drivers were not licensed as carmen, and that it does not, therefore, appear that there was any violation of the section referred to.

The judgment should be reversed.

The Sweet Habeas Corpus.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Allen.

Matter of Joseph G. Sweet.—In this case, the officers having Sweet in charge have been proceeded with for contempt, for permitting him to be sent back to Indiana after the service of a second writ of *habeas corpus*. They aver that the service was defective, in consequence of which no contempt has been committed. Decision reserved.

Mr. Griswold for complaint; A. Oakey Hall for officers.

The McNulty Habeas Corpus.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Motion of Agnes McNulty.—In this case, stated in the TIMES of Friday last, the relator, Mrs. Mary McNulty, set forth in her petition that her husband, Patrick McNulty, illegally detained the child Agnes.

The respondent denied that such was the case, alleging in his return that the petitioner was in the habit of frequent intoxication, and wholly unfit to have the care of the child, it now being in good care.

The petitioner now withdrew her case, and the Court gave the custody of the child to the father, with liberty to the mother to see it at certain fixed times.

Jonas B. Phillips for petitioner; J. Francis Walton opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Lawrence* vs. *Sharretts.*—Motion denied, without costs to either party.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Brown vs. *Perry.*—Referred to T. H. Lane. Motion to make more definite denied with $10 costs. Order of reference not to be entered until answer is served.

Brown vs. *Perry.*—Motion in part granted.

Clark vs. *Smith.*—Motion denied but without costs.

POLICE REPORTS.

A TRAITOROUS MOTTO.

The sloop *Motto*, hailing from some place up the North River, and lying at the foot of Perry-street, was the scene of considerable excitement yesterday morning, occasioned by some fanatical fool having suspended from her masthead a hideous effigy of the President elect, having the superscription "Lincoln is dead and gone to h-ll." Sergeant De Voursney, and other officers of the Ninth Ward Police, having been attracted to the vessel, by the hooting and jeers of a crowd of men and boys who had assembled upon the pier, and deeming the effigy subversive of public decency, went on board for the purpose of removing it. In this, however, they were opposed by the captain, named William Skipworth, who threatened if any man placed a finger upon the repulsive object to stab him with a marling-spike. He was consequently taken into custody, and conducted before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where a charge of having been guilty of a misdemeanor was preferred against him. Upon his promising to have the obnoxious figure taken down, the magistrate dismissed him, and, followed by a large number of people who had gone with him to the Court to learn the result of the affair, as well as by the police, who wished to see that the pledge was fulfilled, he returned to the sloop, and lowered the effigy. It was then surrendered to the boys, who quickly tore it to pieces, scattering to the winds the straw and the rags of which it was composed.

CARELESS OF HIS LIBERTY.

John Hcey, an Irishman, aged 22 years, was arrested yesterday by Officer Golden, of the Sixth Ward, charged with having broken into the store of Joseph Sabbaoth & Brother, No. 71 Mulberry-street, on Wednesday night last, and stolen broche and stella shawls, valued at $140. Several of the shawls were found in the prisoner's possession at the time of his arrest, and Justice OSBORN consigned him to a cell in the Tombs, of which he had been the tenant already for a period of six months. It seems that the prisoner was imprisoned last Summer to await the result of a dangerous knife-wound which he had given a man named Thomas Maher, at the corner of Mulberry and Bayard streets. His victim having recovered from the effects of his injury was recently discharged from the Hospital, but as he persisted in refusing to appear against his assailant, the authorities released him. He tired of his liberty before a week elapsed.

STABBING AFFRAY AT A LAGER-BIER SALOON.

On Sunday, about midnight, a fight occurred in the lager-bier saloon No. 134 Division-street, kept by John Smith, between a party of Germans and Americans, who had been disputing on political topics. Knives were used, and two of the men, named Francis Machady and Brown Hochter, were stabbed—the former in the shoulder, and the latter in the abdomen. Machady made his way to the Tenth Ward Station-house, where his wound was dressed, and afterwards he went to his house, No 33 Allen street. Hochter's wound being far more dangerous, the Police conveyed him to the Hospital. Henry Walters, a soda-water manufacturer, is said to have been the person who wounded Machady, and the Police have him in custody. It is quite probable that the assailant of Hochter will also be apprehended.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 25.

$8,000	Treas. 12⅌c. Nts.	103	70	Mich. Cen. Rail'd.	57
6,000	Treas. 10⅌c. Nts.	101¼	100	do	57⅛
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	73½	250	do	57¾
3,000	do	73¾	50	do s10	57½
2,000	Vir. St. 6s	76	50	do s10	57¾
10,000	Missouri St 6s	65¾	5	do	58
10,000	do b30	66	300	Mich. So. & In. R.	15
10,000	do b3	66	40	Mich So. & N.I.G.S	33
2,000	E.F 2 M.b Ex'64	102¼	100	do	33⅛
1,000	Nor. Ia. 1st M	80	50	do	33⅛
7,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs	96½	300	do	33¼
1,000	[illegible] C & M L. G. bs.	18	30	do	34
6,000	Chc & N.W 1st M.	39	14	Macon & West. R.	93
3,000	Clv. & Tol S.F.B.	74⅝	50	Ill. Central R.S b10	79⅞
11	Pacific M. S. Co.	84	148	do	79⅞
10	do	84½	250	do s5	80
50	do s5	84½	710	do	80
34	do	84¾	100	do	80⅛
55	N. Y. Cen. R.	78	100	do s10	80⅛
100	do	78⅛	450	do	80⅛
405	do	78⅛	400	do c	80⅛
125	do	78⅜	100	do b30	81
100	do b4	78⅜	200	do	80⅜
300	do s10	78⅜	150	do b10	80⅜
100	do b60	78⅜	50	Gal. & Chi. R. s5	73⅞
100	do b30	78½	31	do	73⅛
50	do s5	78½	50	do b30	73⅞
350	do	78½	100	do b10	73½
200	do b60	78⅜	50	do	73¾
100	Erie Railroad	32	1525	do	73⅛
450	do	32½	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	34½
69	do	32¼	1600	do	35
50	do	32⅜	1050	do	35⅛
100	Hudson River R.	44¾	50	do	35⅛
185	do	45	100	do b30	35⅞
50	do	45¼	550	do	35⅜
50	do s30	45	300	Chi. & R. I. R. s10	59
50	do	45⅛	200	do	59
450	Harlem Railroad	16	300	do b60	59
550	Har. R. Preferred	40	50	do b30	59⅛
100	Reading Railroad	43⅞	250	do b5	58⅞
100	do	44	375	do	58¾
100	do	44⅛	100	do b30	59
300	do	44¾	50	do s10	58¾
100	do s30	44¾	50	Chi., B. & Q. R. b30	72¼
250	do	45	55	do	72
100	Mil. & Miss. Rl'd	12	50	do	72¼

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Treas 12⅌c. Ns	103	100	Reading R. s10	44⅛
6,000	Tenn St. 6s, '90	74⅛	1000	do	44⅛
41,000	Missouri St. 6s	66⅛	200	Michigan Cen R.	57⅞
185	Pac. Mail St. Co.	85	250	Mich.S.& N. Ind.R.	15
100	N. York Cen. R.	78⅜	50	Panama Railroad	114
300	do s30	78⅛	150	M. S.& N. I. G. S	33⅛
320	do	78⅛	100	do	33
200	do s30	78¼	150	Ill. Cen. R. S. s30	80
350	do	78⅜	180	do	80¾
300	do s30	78	100	do s30	80¼
100	Erie Railroad	3 ¾	100	do s30	80⅛
100	Chi.& Rock Isl. R.	58⅜	50	do b10	80⅜
155	do	58¾	100	do	80⅞
118	Hud. River R.	45	100	do	81
50	do s30	44¾	300	do	81¼
150	do s30	44⅜	150	do b30	81¼
200	Harlem R.	16	250	Gal. & Chic. R.	73⅞
70	Harlem R. Pref.	40	150	do	73¼
100	do	40⅛	500	Clev. & Tol. R.	35
100	do b30	40⅛	160	do	35¼
100	do	40¼	100	do s30	35
100	do	40⅛			

MONDAY, Feb. 25—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 25, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Feb. 16:

Decrease in Loans	$644,081
Increase in Specie	925,229
Decrease in Circulation	145,048
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	81,468

Including the clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Feb. 25, 1860.	Feb. 23, 1861.	Feb. 16, 1861.
Capital	$69,433,000	$69,307,000	$69,307,00
Loans	124,398,239	119,236,290	119,880,371
Specie	20,773,896	38,044,229	37,119,000
Circulation	7,948,595	8,128,792	8,273,840
Gross Deposits	100,622,481	111,318,987	110,111,768
Exchanged	22,151,504	19,600,361	18,561,610
Undrawn	78,470,977	91,628,626	91,547,158
In Sub-Treas'ry	8,955,303	3,331,736	3,356,238

The Bank return shows a further liquidation of Loans and Discounts of $644,000, and an addition of nearly a million to the stock of Bullion. The present average of the latter is probably the heaviest which will be shown for some weeks ahead, as the New Loan will temporarily draw from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000 on New-York account to the Sub-Treasury. The same negotiation will probably enable the leading Banks on the Street to add to their Loans on demand. There is employment to-day for Money on the new Federal Stock, at the rate of 6 ₩ cent., but not to the extent anticipated, as a larger amount of the Stock than usual has been taken, either directly or by purchase from first hands, for permanent, rather than speculative use. The advance on the average awarded price—which is found to be 90.44 ₩ cent.—is already 2½ ₩ cent., actual sales, while a higher rate is demanded by most of the speculative holders. Of course the rise is made the more sudden than it would otherwise have been by the political causes which have influenced the Stock Exchange generally to-day. The amount paid into the Sub-Treasury on account of the Loan to 3 o'clock this afternoon is $2,500,000. There is not much said in Exchange on London to-day. The rates are 105½@106 ₩ cent.

There is a substantial rise of *two per cent.* on the Stock Exchange to-day, as compared with the closing sales of last week; the improvement extending throughout the official list, beginning with Federal and State securities. On the Railway shares a fresh and very animated speculation for the rise seemed to be initiated, and the competition to buy was such as to advance the prices 1½ to 2½ ₩ cent., and in some instances 3 ₩ cent., on Saturday's sales. The movement was, perhaps, most animated on two or three of the Western roads, although the demand was equally firm for the New-York roads, and also for Reading. Of Railway mortgages, but few parcels were offered, and there is scarcely a sufficient amount on the Street of any of the leading descriptions to create active speculation. The same remark applies to all the Western City Bonds, which are taken up for investment as they appear on the market. Tennessee State Sixes improved 2 ₩ cent. to-day, and Missouri 1¼ ₩ cent.; other descriptions firm, and but few offered. Treasury paper participated in the general improvement, the sales being on the basis of 8½@¾ ₩ cent. ₩ annum. In the afternoon, the favorable political signs from Washington being strengthened in the confidence of the Street in a satisfactory issue of the Peace Conference, and the purpose of the President elect to favor the settlement, by private dispatches, the market showed increased buoyancy, and prices, on the leading speculatives, closed about as follows:

Central	79	Michigan Central	57⅞
Erie	33	Mich. Southern	15
Illinois Central	81¼	Mich. Guaranteed	33
Rock Island	59¼	Galena	73¾
Toledo	35¼	Quincy	73
Harlem Preferred	40¼	Pacific	85¼
Hudson	45	Missouris	65¼
Reading	44½	Tennessees	74¼

The English mail by the Boston steamer, to Saturday, Feb. 9, was delivered here this morning. The private letters seem to anticipate a further advance of interest by the Bank of England, not so much from a necessity growing out of the present condition of the establishment, which is said to be sufficiently strong for the regular trade-demand for Money, but on account of the excitement touching the Cotton supply. An old and well-advised London firm of Bankers write as follows to their correspondents here:

"The only new feature in the market is the extraordinary and sudden demand for money, quite contrary to our expectations, and we may say contrary to the opinion of the principal London bankers a week ago. The new Indian loan, and a very heavy payment to-day of India and China acceptances, have conspired to cause a demand for money, but the real cause is the unsatisfactory views taken here by all parties of the course of your politics, and a determination to take immediate steps to render us less dependent on the Southern States for our supply of cotton. Very large remittances of silver are going out to India to buy cotton and to stimulate its production, and now that the matter has been taken up so seriously you may depend upon it the plan will receive the support of Government and of the wealthy mercantile and manufacturing community.

The course of our money market will be mainly influenced by your political news. If the idea of separation of States gains ground it will give increased stimulus to the drains of bullion to encourage the growth of cotton—for we have no conception that two Confederations can subsist quietly with you. They must be at war with each other in six months—if from no other cause, at least for this one great reason, namely, that the North, three-fourths of whose territory is drained by tributaries to the Mississippi River, could never allow the mouth of that great artery to be in the hands of an enemy."

These views are indorsed in the following extract from the London letter to the New-York *Commercial*, the writer understood to be Mr. SAMPSON, of the London *Times*:

"The mania for buying cotton, consequent upon the wild apprehensions entertained of the results of the disunion movement in America, has experienced a further development, which seems likely to retard in some degree the otherwise certain improvement in the money market. Not content with buying up at high prices all that can be got from your side, our speculators are now found to have sent orders to Bombay of a nature so extensive as to cause a great rise in the rate of Exchange at that port and the consequent purchase in London of heavy amounts of silver for remittance thither. The next mail will probably take out a total equal to $2,500,000."

The letters further advise, in reference to American Stocks, that while the unsettled state of our political affairs will check orders to buy, for a time, there is but small disposition among the English holders to return their stocks for sale.

It is ascertained from the particulars of the official award communicated by the Treasury Department to Mr. CISCO, to-day, that the bidders for the New Loan at 90.15 ₩ cent. will receive about 96 ₩ cent. of the amounts bid for. Of course, nothing under this rate was awarded. Among the parties to the combination bid for $2,814 000, made by Messrs. MORRIS KETCHUM, SON & CO., Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWES & MASON, Money Brokers, came in for $250,000. Their names were accidentally omitted in the list publiseed this morning.

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

		Premium.
Feb. 23	Philadelphia	Par @1-16
Feb. 23	Boston	Par @1-10
Feb. 23	Baltimore	⅛@ ⅞
Feb. 22	Pittsburgh	2 @ 2¼
Feb. 21	Chicago	6 @ 6¼
Feb. 23	Washington, D. C	1¼@ 1¾
Feb. 22	Charleston	3 @ 3½
Feb. 22	Milwaukee	6 @ 6½
Feb. 19	Nashville	2 @ 2¼
Feb. 20	Montgomery	4 @ 4½
Feb. 21	St. Louis	5¼@ 6
Feb. 21	Savannah, Ga	2½@ 3
Feb. 23	Wilmington, N. C	5 @ 5½
Feb. 20	Griffin, Ga	2 @ 2¼
Feb. 20	Washington, Ga	2 @ 2¼
Feb. 20	Fort Wayne, Ind	1 @ 1½
Feb. 20	Madison, Ind	¾@ 1
Feb. 21	Washington, N. C	5 @ 5¼
Feb. 22	Wilkesbarre, Penn	1 @ 1¼
Feb. 22	Newbern, N. C	4 @ 5
Feb. 22	Cincinnati	¾@ 1
Feb. 20	Mobile	¼@ dis.
Feb. 20	New-Orleans	¼@ dis.

The March interest on the Second and Third Mortgages of the Erie Company is advertised to be paid by the Receiver on or after the first of the month, at the office, foot of Duane-street. At the same time, a notice appears to the holders of the original Bonds of the Second Mortgage, the principal of which is overdue since March, 1859, that the Bonds will be paid off in cash on or after the 1st of March, to all holders who prefer the Money to the proposed extension of the mortgage for 20 years; which extension, we learn, can be made either in the coupon *or registered form.* The latter, in some points of security, may be preferred by careful holders, for permanent investments; as the inscription on the books of the Company is a guard against the loss, by accident or robbery, of the bond or certificate itself. The following is the new order of registration and form of indorsement of extension:

"*By this indorsement,* made by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, upon this bond and its acceptance by the holder, it is mutually agreed that the principal hereof shall not be due or payable until the 1st of September, 1879; unless default is made in payment of interest on the same for sixty days after presentation of the proper coupons, which (extending to said date,) said Company has attached and promises to pay; but on such default, the principal will thereupon be due and payable. The mortgage to secure this bond remains unimpaired, and no part of this contract shall be construed to affect its priority or validity."

"*This Registered Bond* is hereby made payable only to ——— ——, or his registered assigns, or the duly constituted Attorney of either, and is transferable only on the books of the Company, its successors or assigns, the acknowledgment thereof by the Company to be indorsed hereunder. The current accruing interest is to be paid to whoever shall be the registered holder hereof ten days next preceding the maturity of such interest, or to his duly constituted Attorney."

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE	
	Feb. 23.	Feb. 16.	Feb. 23	Feb 16.
Bk. of New-York.	4,218,010	4,352,146	1,668,757	1 506,088
Manhattan Co.	4,058,030	5,041,120	1,604,174	1,738 381
Merchants' Bank.	4,782,090	4,945,'34	2,418,084	1,655 807
Mechanics' Bank.	3,532,818	3,538,647	1,037,505	1,103,096
Union Bank	2,660,256	2,698,181	805,930	980 970
Bank of America.	5,747,232	5,843 530	3,762,050	3 731,768
Phenix Bank	3,199,089	3,106,987	858,271	922,001
City Bank	2,121,723	2,186,676	612,911	739 396
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,276 211	1,287,861	224,126	241,296
Fulton Bank	1,362,425	1,412,075	6 2 9 6	537 784
Chemical Bank	2,004,546	1,944,965	1,453 675	1,5 1,668
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,704,112	1,720,2·1	426 854	366,037
National Bank	2,198,871	2,131,584	435,138	474.154
Butch.&Drov.Bk.	1,506,133	1,618,655	346,685	360 995
Mech.& Trad. Bk.	935,192	915,807	264 680	265,480
Greenwich Bank.	618,216	612 578	175,496	181,675
Leather Man. Bk.	1,766,648	1,825,505	401,206	311 093
SeventhWardBk.	1,185,848	1,225,994	290,278	236,868
Bk.St.New-York.	3,637,120	3,660,803	1,485,717	1,480,729
Am.Exchange Bk	7 062,374	7,137,958	1,801 275	1,662,755
Bk. of Commerce.	12 995,752	13,243 961	2, 50 042	2,317,246
Broadway Bank.	4,102,614	3,869,169	2,635,758	2 886,862
Ocean Bank	1,666,582	1,687,152	359,756	339,207
Mercantile Bank.	2,152,364	2,158,648	794 414	704 524
Pacific Bank	957,615	989,138	324,918	279,698
Bank of Republic	3,944 432	3,986,525	1,069,946	1,053,906
Chatham Bank	732,524	736,129	145,202	141,808
People's Bank	657,752	656 864	124,258	136,373
Bank of N. Am.	1,676,171	1,654,743	413,695	305,399
Hanover Bank	1,425 819	1,387,296	198 858	225,008
Irving Bank	735,538	741,124	157,769	158 404
Metropolitan Bk.	6,573,316	6,617,282	2,036,634	1 990,905
Citizens' Bank	733,607	724,875	183,971	200,957
Nassau Bank	1,615,128	1,609,734	416,783	386,274
Market Bank	1,522 570	1,490,070	282,022	289,790
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,033,066	1,031 076	239,177	232,699
Shoe & Leath.Bk.	2,102,062	2,124,250	328,867	377,162
Corn Exch.Bank.	1,563,590	1,552,924	200,034	290,759
Continental Bank	2,512 239	2,552 372	674,434	825 276
Bk. of Comm'lth	991,640	975 296	264 018	252,980
Oriental Bank	446 224	489,757	134,709	114,599
Marine Bank	876,280	868,549	148,332	176.018
Atlantic Bank	526 874	516,399	75,847	83,250
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,422 704	2,369,753	444 053	413,299
Park Bank	4,281,204	4,286,294	2 329,426	2 044 354
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	700,405	710,499	348,778	244,962
Grocers' Bank	510,238	500 967	105,927	103,613
North River Bk.	602,598	588,315	115,812	106,289
East River Bank.	311,953	306,126	67 606	69 381
Manuf.& Mer.Bk.	723,360	773,272	145,166	158,652
N.Y.Dry DockCo.	397,673	389,596	38,769	39,881
N.Y.Exch. Bank.	300,796	301,410	22,912	24,421
Bull's Head Bank	443,735	427,714	81 289	96,612
N. Y. County Bk.	350,267	353 327	108 319	111 401
Total	119,236,290	119,880,371	38,044,229	37,119,000
	Decrease	$644,081	Increase	$925,229

BANKS.	CIRCULATION		DEPOSITS—NET.	
	Feb 23.	Feb. 16.	Feb. 23.	Feb. 16.
Bk. of New-York	374 607	379.012	3,473,553	3,392,327
Manhattan Co.	389,379	383,709	4,031,181	4,169,064
Merchants' Bank.	169,502	176,438	4,545 257	4,037 683
Mechanics' Bank.	290,104	291,074	2,721,266	4,783,857
Union Bank	182,198	186,346	2,431,764	2,586 658
Bk. of America.	111,597	114.414	6,6 9,774	6,778 840
Phenix Bank	125,139	125,823	2,307,3 4	2,191.051
City Bank	......	......	1,663 795	1,817.295
Tradesmen's Bk.	256 610	254,089	737 250	758 033
Fulton Bank	185,719	190.680	1,356,835	1,378,722
Chemical Bank	274.787	281,102	3,113,645	3,090,177
Merch. Exch. Bk.	111,597	113,322	922,638	878.284
National Bank	129 179	137,883	1,201,999	1 186,965
Butch.&Drov.Bk.	226,848	228,714	1.195 709	1.250,205
Mech.& Trad.Bk.	158,918	164,983	763,108	746.819
Greenwich Bank	156,468	158 970	448,539	451 398
Leather Man. Bk.	286,141	253 695	1,064,740	1,065,391
SeventhWardBk.	179,056	191,378	747,231	707.352
Bk.St.New-York.	244,033	245,872	2,790,440	2.896,479
Am.Exchan eBk.	177,249	179.121	4,661,658	4 541,919
Bk. of Commerce.	1,975	1,975	6 350,980	6 8 3,403
Broadway Bank	273,478	279,296	5 750,325	5 678,919
Ocean Bank	95,995	95,492	964 253	962,164
Mercantile Bank	24,795	24.092	1,821,692	1 808,692
Pacific Bank	138,311	138.329	848,203	847,060
Bk. of Republic	170 121	177 235	3.065 183	3.134,394
Chatham Bank	107,214	102,951	457 873	467,860
People's Bank	97,875	97,668	483,529	484 833
Bank of N. Am.	76,741	77,693	1,108,276	966,756
Hanover Bank	71,868	76,508	673,365	651 243
Irving Bank	113,907	113 894	500 345	507 656
Metropolitan Bk.	215 788	219,058	4,784,449	4.819,675
Citizens' Bank	138,539	145 961	609,6 3	606,056
Nassau Bank	124,514	121 274	1,069.887	1,051,165
Market Bank	199,189	199,649	906 933	879.423
St.Nicholas Bank	73.501	75.757	669,741	673,613
Shoe & Leath.Bk.	235,100	263,577	1,212,524	1.104,085
Corn Exch.Bank	120 533	136.347	782,716	753,959
Continental Bank	180.153	186,373	1,445.528	1.624,401
Bk.of Comm'lth	203,343	206 905	842,037	787 007
Oriental Bank	94,272	98,302	348,159	364,824
Marine Bank	126,241	133 130	478,0 7	485 425
Atlantic Bank	86,532	84,297	213 515	242,553
Imp.& Trad's Bk.	180,130	185,199	1.605,624	1.549 538
Park Bank	157,724	163 798	4,599 195	4,342 645
Mech. Bk'g Assn.	83,661	85,525	589,390	520,030
Grocers' Bank	46,575	47.774	347 550	330 803
North RiverBank	72,769	74,943	431,178	415.475
East River Bank.	76,088	78 044	234 311	230,985
Manuf.& Mer.Bk.	124,293	138,348	488 131	528,871
N.Y.Dry DockCo.	137,483	129,404	170,147	160,697
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	74,371	76,641	237.899	243,311
Bull's Head Bank	110,689	112,483	420 929	421 331
N. Y. County Bk.	66,730	70,095	310,472	310,737
Total	8,128,792	8,273,840	91,628,626	91,547,158
	Decrease	$145,048	Increase	$81,468

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 25

Stocks very firm; Pennsylvania State Fives, 88; Reading Railroad 22¼; Morris Canal, 50¼; Long Island Railroad, 10½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39½. Sight Exchange on New-York at 1-10 ₩ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 25, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been, 28 bbls. Ashes, 8 092 bbls. Flour, 4,885 bushels Wheat, 7,916 bushels Corn, 215 bushels Oats. 1,666 bushels Malt, 1,859 pkgs. Provisions, 891 bbls. Whisky.

COFFEE—Has been in good demand at rising prices. Sales have been made of 4,000 mats Java at 16c., leaving none in first hands; 6.5 0 bags Rio at 10¾c.@13¾c., reducing the stock of this description to 43,000 bags; 110 bags Maracaibo at 13¼c.@14c.; and 40 bags Jamaica at 12¼c, the latter cash, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Though the demand has been limited to day, prices have been very well supported. We have heard of sales of 1 000 bales, including Middling Uplands at 11¾c.@11⅞c.; do. Gulfs at 12c.@12¼c ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered, to-day, and prices of low grades have declined a shade, yet the demand has been moderate. The principal transactions have been in extra State, which shippers bought at $5 30@$5 35, chiefly at $5 30 ₩ bbl. Round hoop extra Ohio has been purchased for export to a limited extent, at $5 50@$5 60, mainly at $5 50@$5 55 ₩ bbl. The receipts and sales of superfine brands of State and Western Flour, for some time past, have been quite light. Trade brands have been sparingly sought after to-day. The market closes heavily. Sales of all kinds, 11,600 bbls., including superfine State at $5 20@$5 25; ordinary to choice Extra State, at $5 20@$5 60, chiefly at $5 30; Superfine Western, at $5 15@$5 25; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 40@$6 20; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 45@$6 35; inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 40@$5 45; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 60 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20	@$5 25
Extra State	5 30	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 40	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 45	@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 7 20
Fancy Genesee	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 7 25

Southern Flour has been in very moderate demand at about previous rates. The reported sales do not exceed 1,200 bbls., at $5 40@$5 80 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian rules quiet, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 35@$7 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 370 bbls. Rye Flour is in demand $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues heavy at $3 for Jersey, and $3 30@$3 35 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is inactive, at $1 50@$1 87½ ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been stiffly held, yet the demand has been rather tame, as shippers have been reluctant to pay asking prices for desirable lots. Sales have been reported of 54,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 40@$1 55, chiefly at $1 40@$1 45; Red Western at $1 33@$1 35; Milwaukee Club at $1 24@$1 25; Northwestern Club at $1 22; Chicago Spring, part No. 2, at $1 16@$1 18; Canada Club, part at $1 27; and White California, on private terms ₩ bushel. Corn has been in less request and prices have favored buyers. Sales have been made of 49,000 bushels at 67¼c.@69c. for old mixed Western, in store and delivered; 62c.@65c. for new do. do., from Railroad dépôt and delivered; 64c. for new Yellow Western; 65c. for do. White do.; and 65c.@70c. for Yellow Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye continues quiet, yet steady, at 65c.@68c. ₩ bushel. Barley is unchanged. Sales 8 500 bushels, including Canada West, at 78½c.; and State at 70c @75c ₩ bushel. Oats rule quiet, including Canada, at 35¼c.@36c.; Western at 35c.@36c., and State at 36c.@37c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 500 bales North River, at 90c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—A pretty fair inquiry exists for such lots of new as are wanted for immediate use by brewers, chiefly within a range of from 22c.@30c. ₩ lb.

HONEY—Sales have been reported of 201 tcs. and 119 bbls. Cuba, at 72c.@73c., cash, in bond, ₩ gallon.

METALS—Have been inactive at former figures.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 400 bbls. New-Orleans, at 34c.@36c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—A moderate demand exists for Linseed, chiefly at 51c.@52c ₩ gallon. Fish Oils are quiet, including Crude Whale at 45c @52c., and Crude Sperm at $1 40@$1 45 ₩ gallon. Nothing new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has attracted more attention, and 600 bbls. have been reported sold at $17 25 for Mess, and $13 for prime, ₩ bbl. Hogs have been in request at 6¾c.@7¼c. for Dressed, and 6c. for Live, ₩ lb. Cut meats are selling, in lots, 8¼c.@9c. for Hams, and 6¼c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon has been quiet at former prices. Lard has been more sought after, and sales have been made of 850 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9¾c.@10¾c.; and 650 kegs at 10¾c.@11c. ₩ lb. Beef has been inactive. Sales 125 bbls., in lots, at $10@10 75 for extra Mess, $8 25@$9 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess ₩ bbl. Beef Hams $13@$15 ₩ bbl. Butter is in demand at 10c.@14c. for Western and 14c.@18c. for State ₩ lb. Cheese is quiet at 8¾c.@10¾c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 200 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover has been in fair request, and 400 bags have been disposed of at 7½c @7¾c., chiefly at 7¾c., ₩ lb. Nothing new in Rough Flax or Calcutta Linseed. Timothy continues in demand at from $2 75 @$3 ₩ bushel.

SPICES—Sales have been made to-day, of 2,500 bags Pepper, at 7¾c., cash, ₩ lb.

SUGARS—The day's transactions add up 950 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4¼c.@5c., with some New-Orleans at 4¾c.@5⅛c; also 475 boxes Havana, part at 5c.@5⅞c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs. at 9¼c.@9½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Is advancing. Sales have been reported of 1,100 bbls. at 17¾c.@18c., mainly at 18c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements to-day have been light, though rates have been quoted rather easier. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₩ bbl; Wheat in bulk and ship's bags, 12½d.@13d.; Corn, 12d.@12½d. ₩ bush; Cotton,5-16d.@⅜d. ₩ lb.; Resin 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₩ 310 lbs; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 40s.@42s. 6d; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ₩ bbl; Grain 12d @13d ₩ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d @ 4s ₩ bbl.; Lard 42s. 6d., Tallow 40s.; and Clover Seed, 45s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s ₩ bbl.; Grain 13d.@14d. ₩ bushel. Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Arrow Root 40s.@42s ₩ ton; and Shipstores, 4s. ₩ pkg. For Dublin—A bark with Corn, (15,000 bushels,) in shipping bags, at 12½ ₩ bushel. For Cork and a market—A vessel with grain, at 14d. ₩ bushel.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 25, 1861.

BEEVES—Everything is disarranged this week. Owing to the freshet, and the impossibility of running the ferry boats, shippers of stock at Buffalo, were telegraphed to ship for East Albany, *via* Troy, the result of which is that there are only about 400 head in the yards at West Albany, while there are nearly 2,000 head on the East side of the river. Holders are somewhat stiffer than last week, and, for the most part, ask better prices; but the demand is light, and the improvement is less than we expected in view of the falling off in receipts. There are a good many heavy cattle in, but the average quality is not up to last week.

The Harlem Railroad has commenced shipping live stock from this point. To-day 30 car loads will leave for New-York over that road, and several buyers said that they would have shipped their stock for that route, but for the intimation given that if they did they would be required to pay the Hudson River Railroad $10 ₩ car lead for the six miles from Troy to Albany, while the buyers for the Eastern markets are charged only $5.

RECEIPTS—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car.

	This week.	Last week.	Cor. week last year.
Cattle	2,364	2,946	2,934
Sheep	1,668	4,880	4,620
Hogs	25	——	350
	Average Weekly receipts last year.	Total since Jan 1.	Total same date last year.
Cattle	3,141	21,492	20.028
Sheep	3,867	30 583	37,422
Hogs	316	210	2,418

PRICES.—We make but little alteration in our quotations:

	This week.	Last week
Premium	4⅞c.@5¼c.	4⅞c.@5¼c.
Extra	4⅛c.@4⅜c.	4⅛c.@4⅜c.
First quality	3⅝c.@3⅞c.	3⅝c.@3¾c.
Second quality	3c. @3¼c.	— @3c.
Third quality	2½c.@2¾c.	2c. @2¾c.

SHEEP—The local demand for sheep is extremely light, and there is not much inquiry on the part of Eastern buyers. Prices about the same as last week. Among the sales we notice that of Mr. SHELDON, who sold 141, averaging 101 lbs., at 4¾c. ₩ lb., live weight.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Leave.	For	
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 27
Jura	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 28
Saxonia	New-York	Hamburg	Mch 1
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	Mch 2
Fulton	New-York	Havre	Mch 2
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 2
Karnak	New-York	Nassau & Hav	Mch 4

FROM EUROPE.

Canadian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 14
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 16
United States	Glasgow	Portland	Feb. 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 20
North Briton	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 21
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 23
John Bell	Glasgow	Portland	Feb. 23
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mch 4

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The Mails for Liverpool by the steamship *Africa* will close at the Post-office on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. [Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."]

North mails close at	5 A. M. and	3:30 P. M.
Erie Railroad mails close at	5 A. M. and	3:30 P. M.
South mails close at	5 A. M. and	4:30 P. M.
East mails *via* Railroad	5 A. M. and	2 P. M.
East mails *via* Steamboat		3 P. M.
The through Boston mail closes also at		6:30 P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy,* with fish, hot or cold *meats, game,* &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

SOAPS, SOAPS.
E. BENSON'S old Russian Laundry Soap a valuable article for families. CHARLES BRAINE & CO., Agents, Nos 24 John, and 138 Pearl st. For sale by all grocers and druggists. Beware of counterfeits.

NEXT OF KIN WANTED.—ALL FAMILIES who are heir to property in foreign countries, are hereby notified that there is a large amount of property lying in Her Majesty's Treasury, England, and in the hands of administrators, belonging to persons in the United States and English Colonies, to which their immediate attention is solicited—no matter how old the claim. A full record of all the names entitled to property, and those to whom letters should be addressed in England, will be sent post free, on receipt of 30 cents, or U. S. postage stamps, by return mail, by WM. W. S. ORBETON & CO., sole proprietors for United States, Haverhill, Mass.

NOTICE.—THE CORNER-STONE OF THE MISSION Chapel of the Church of the Incarnation, will be laid on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 27th inst., at 3½ o'clock, on 31st st. west of 2d-av. The Reverend Clergy and Laity are invited to attend.

SHELVING FOR SALE—OF STORE NO 37 Warren-st., finely finished, and adapted to the hardware or fancy goods business; will be sold low, as occupancy of the store is to be changed. Apply on the premises.

ANY LADY WISHING TO ADOPT A pretty, healthy, female child, will call at No. 252 West Houston st., New-York, for one week.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GROCER'S WAGON, nearly new. Inquire at No. 186 Court-st., Brooklyn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.
A POPULAR TREATISE ON STRICTURE AND DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, by H J. PHILLIPS, Member of the College of Surgeons, London; Doctor of Medicine, University of St Andrew's, Scotland; late Army Medical Staff, &c., &c.; published by P C. GODFREY, bookseller, No. 831 Broadway. Mailed for ten three-cent stamps.

DINSMORE'S RELIABLE GUIDE.
The *American Presbyterian*, of Philadelphia, says: "It is well and favorably known to the whole traveling community." Price 25 cents.
DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st.

BURNING FLUID, OILS, &C.

NAPTHALINE LIQUID GAS,
A new substitute for Burning Fluid, can be used in all Fluid Lamps and Gas Generators, and will burn 50 per cent longer than common fluid.
ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID,
A superior BURNING FLUID, by a new process rendered safe, clean and cheap.
Get the Genuine, and beware of all Imitations.
KEROSENE COAL OIL; ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE AND COMMON FLUID, for sale by
SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.
State and County rights for sale.
Orders by mail promptly filled.

HOTELS.

TRAVELERS!
Drive direct to the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner of Houston-st., conducted on the European plan. Good fare, good rooms, prompt attendance and moderate charges. Single rooms, 50c., 75c. and $1 per day. Meals as ordered. All the appointments of the best hotels, and heated throughout by steam.
SAMUEL E. MEAD, Proprietor.

PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE ADDITION to this hotel being completed, with superior accommodations for ladies and gentlemen, will be opened on MONDAY, Feb. 18. The house is complete in all its appointments, and it is the intention of the proprietors to make it worthy the patronage of the traveling public.
H. D. PARKER.
JOHN F. MILLS.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST IN THE STREET—A GOLD PARIS-made patent-lever watch, in going from the corner of Greenwich and North Moore-st., up Chambers-st. to the Park. It is considered valuable, as the owner has had it for about 40 years. If the finder will call at No. 138 Maiden-lane, front office, up stairs, he will receive $15 reward and the thanks of the owner.

LOST—TWO BANK BOOKS ON THE BLEECKER-st. Savings Bank; one belonging to Bridget Riley, the other to Catharine Reynolds. Any person finding these, and returning them to the owners, at No. 279 4th-av., corner of 22nd-st., will be liberally rewarded.

DRY GOODS

GREAT REDUCTION
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.
In order to close our present
LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK,
WE
HAVE REDUCED OUR PRICES
FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT., AND ARE NOW
OFFERING
GREAT BARGAINS
IN FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS
of every description.
Particular attention is invited to our Stock of
DRESS GOODS,
DRESS SILKS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
And purchasers may rely upon getting Desirable Goods
AT PRICES
LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.
Also, at Stores
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 47 AND 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY, FEB. 25,
AT RETAIL,
Their entire
SPRING IMPORTATION
OF
FRENCH, GERMAN AND BRITISH DRY GOODS,
VIZ:
SILKS, BAREGES, ORGANDIES, JACONETS,
BRILLIANTS, CALICOES, &c., &c.
These goods have been selected with great care for the City Trade, and, for novelty and extent, cannot be surpassed. CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED,
ORGANDIES,
PRINTED JACONETS,
BAREGES,
GRENADINES,
PRINTS,
GINGHAMS, &c.
Also, a large stock of Goods suitable for
STREET AND TRAVELING DRESSES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Are now offering to wholesale and retail purchasers,
A LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK
OF
LACE, MUSLIN, AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
DRAPERY, MUSLIN AND VESTIBULE LACES,
All of which they will dispose of
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

TO MEET THE GREAT DEMAND FOR
CHEAP GOODS,
AT PANIC PRICES,
JAMES GRAY & CO. have made a still further
REDUCTION IN PRICES
on the following goods:
DRESS SILKS, PLAIN AND FANCY,
MOURNING GOODS,
POULT DE CHEVRE,
in great variety, suited to the present season.
ALL-WOOL MUSLIN DE LAINES,
best quality imported.
REDUCED FROM 75c. to 40c.
J. G. & CO. invite special attention to their entire
STOCK OF PARIS DRESS GOODS,
all of which is offered at the very lowest
CASH PRICES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

NEW DRESS GOODS
AT LESS THAN COST TO IMPORT.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS are buying largely for cash, which enables them to purchase at very much less than the usual prices. Thus they offer GREAT BARGAINS in
FIGURED SILKS, SPRING SILKS,
FOULARD SILKS, FRENCH POPLINS,
MOSAMBIQUE, POILE DE CHEVRE, &c.
ALSO,
A very large assortment of
ENGLISH and FRENCH CALICOES,
SHIRTINGS, SHEETING, FLANNELS
and other FAMILY DRY GOODS.
No. 305 CANAL ST., near Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES
REDUCED
From 20 to 30 per cent. below
COST OF IMPORTATION.
JAMES GRAY & CO. invite special attention to their magnificent assortment of the above goods, comprising the latest Paris styles, to which are added many novelties of their own manufacture, all of which will be sold at
VERY LOW PRICES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

THE NEW-YORK
DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
No. 98 Duane-st., (late 45 John-st.)
Branch Offices { No. 720 Broadway, New-York, and No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY, from 12½ cents new colors; also, Tinsel Canvas Patterns, Needles, Shetland Wool and Saxony Yarns, Gaiters, Mittens, Gloves, Dress Trimming, Ribbons and Laces, Shetland Veils only 10 cents, best French Kid 75 cents, new Belt Ribbons; a full line of best quality Thread and Needle Goods at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY—From 12½c., choice colors, just received. Shetland wool, Saxony yarns, thread and needle goods, trimmings, linings, buttons, perfumery, toilet and fancy articles, at No 1,169 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., next block above Fifth-av. Hotel. SHEPHERD, (Late Orr & Shepherd.)

PARIS SPRING FASHIONS FOR LADIES' and children's dresses. Useful, reliable, valuable and practical information on all the prevailing and ensuing Spring fashions. Spring number of the MIRROR OF FASHIONS. Milliners and dressmakers will find it especially valuable. Sold everywhere. Only 5 cents; sent postpaid, 6 cents; yearly, 15 cents. Will be ready March 4. Mme. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives, or three or four single persons can have board at No. 48 East 16th-st., next to Irving-place; the house is finely located; has gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c. Terms, for two persons, (including fire and gas,) $9 and $10 per week, according to rooms. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET rooms, or suites of rooms, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives, with board. Our house is first-class; has every modern improvement; pleasantly located; convenient to cars and stages. Call at No. 412 West 23d-st.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and extension, and one or two single rooms, to let, to gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, on second and third floors; house first-class; family small; dinner at 2; near stage and railroad. Apply at 28 9th-st.

BOARDING.—BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE family, or where there are few boarders; applicant goes out by the day as dressmaker; location between 18th and 30th sts. 7th and 8th avs. Address H. M. C., Union-square Post-office.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN WISH ing board in a private family may be accomodated at No. 129 East 32d-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with a neatly-furnished room, with board, in a small, genteel private family, location within ten minutes' walk of either Fulton or Wall-st. ferries. References required. Address T. H., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENtlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow, (fronting on Willow, entrance at the side on Cranberry,) one block from Columbia, and convenient to Wall and Fulton ferries; modern improvements in the house.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant rooms, furnished or not, at No. 127 Clinton-st. References required.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A LARGE ROOM HAVing bath, hot and cold water connecting, and pleasantly located, at No. 25 Concord-st.; suitable for two single gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a gentleman, wife, and two sisters, above 14th-st., and between 3d and 7th avs. Terms must be moderate. Address W. M., Box No. 2,242 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN OCCUPYING A FIRST-class residence in the upper part of the City is desirous of reducing his expenses, and would like to meet with a gentleman and his wife to board who would appreciate the comfort of a pleasant home. References given and required. Address N. P. M., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS, FRONT, ON second floor, can be obtained with board, on very advantageous terms, by immediate application at No. 1,248 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Also, accommodation for a few gentlemen, with full or partial board.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, TO A SINGLE gentleman, a very handsome furnished room. The house has all the modern improvements, and a fine piano. Inquire at No. 37 Dominick-st., between Hudson and Varick sts.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 9th-st., a handsomely furnished suite of apartments, with full board, to let. Also, single rooms. Unexceptionable references required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

FOR SALE—COUNTERS, SHELVING, SHOW CASES, and Office Furniture. Apply at No. 71 Warren-st., up stairs.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,
CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,
CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowles—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF
SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS
WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
HEADACHE
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Penn., Feb. 6, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Jan. 18, 1861.
H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*
Direct A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.
H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show-bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills which I sent her.
Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York,
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents (25) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter.*
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of Headach in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.
If you are or have been troubled with the Headache, send for a box (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkable effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawaha Valley Star, Kanawaha, Va.
We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.
The immense demand for the article, (Cephalic Pills,) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not *know* to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.
Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜
As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. *Price,* 25 cents.
Address, HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!
As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,
☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜
is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

AUCTION SALES.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—Costly Household Furniture Works of Art, Bronzes, magnificent rosewood seven octave Piano-forte, &c., &c. TUESDAY, Feb. 26, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, the contents of the elegant five-story residence No 218 14th-st., west of 8th-av., embracing an unusually large assortment of really extra fine household furniture, such as is seldom found at a public sale.
DRAWING ROOMS.
Elegant solid rosewood suites, covered in satin, and brocade; richly carved solid rosewood side and centre tables Turkish easy and reception chairs, solid and massively carved rosewood etageres, all lined with satin wood, plate glass doors and back, made expressly to order; superb rosewood piano forte, stool and cover; Aubusson and Brussels carpets, rich velvet rugs, elegant ormolu clock, lace curtains and cornices, large French plate pier, oval and mantel mirrors; a superior collection of ancient and modern oil paintings, embracing many really valuable works of art; rich China and alabaster vases, together with a large and extensive assortment of fine bronze, marble, Parian and China ornaments, figures, &c., &c.
DINING ROOM.
Carved oak extension-table, rosewood suite in silk, all made to match throughout; elegant ruby and crystal cut glass ware, rich silver ware, casters, tea service, large salvers, fruit-stands and baskets coffee-urns, kettles, napkin-rings, spoons, forks, ladles, liquor-stand, butter-knives, sugar-tongs, &c.; best of ivory cutlery, tumblers, goblets, wines, decanters, elegant china tea and dinner sets, &c.
CHAMBERS—Costly rosewood and mahogany sofas, lounges, couch-beds, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood suites chairs, rockers, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, thirty pure hair mattresses, best geese feather beds bolsters and pillows, counterpanes, inlaid chess-table, hobby horse, three bedroom suites, complete; ingrain carpets, oilcloths, rosewood hall-stand, silver-plated stair-rods, work-table, clocks, together with the entire gas-fixtures throughout; also, a large and general assortment of basement and kitchen utensils, refrigerators stoves, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer
"THE ALBEMARLE HOTEL."
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
THE SPLENDID
Five-story and attic white marble building and plot, situated on the northwest corner of Broadway and 24th-st., opposite the
"FIFTH-AV. HOTEL" and MADISON-SQUARE,
and known as the ALBEMARLE HOTEL.
Size of plot, 103 feet 9 inches front on Broadway, 117 feet 10½ inches on 24th-st, 81 feet 2 inches on the west side, and 79 feet 10½ inches on the north side, with 5 feet court yard on 24th-st.
TERMS LIBERAL.
The Surveyor's drawing of the above property can be seen at No. 7 Pine-st., where maps can be had.
"THE ASTORIA GAS WORKS,"
Including land, buildings, mains metres, and valuable village contracts for a long term of years, &c.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF LANDS IN IOWA.
WHEREAS, The De Moine Navigation and Railroad Company, by its President, Edwin C. Litchfield, and Treasurer, W. B. Welles, by a certain deed of trust, dated the 4th day of April, 1859, sold and conveyed to the subscribers, Charles Mason and H. Scott Howell, the following described lands in the State of Iowa:

COUNTY OF	DESCRIPTION.	Section.	Twnship.	R'ge	No. of Acres.
Wappello	Southeast, Northeast	3	72	15	40
Wappello	South half, Northwest	5	73	15	80
Wappello	Northeast, Northeast	23	72	15	40
Wappello	Northeast Southeast	25	72	15	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	9	69	11	40
Van Buren	Northeast, Southwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	North half	31	70	11	322.11
Davis	North half, Southeast	5	70	12	80
Davis	Southwest, Southwest	9	70	12	40
Davis	Southeast, Southeast	13	70	12	40
Davis	Northwest, Southeast	9	70	12	40
Mahaska	Southeast Northwest	7	74	17	40
Mahaska	Northwest, Northeast	25	75	17	40
Mahaska	Southeast, Southeast	31	74	16	40
Mahaska	Northwest, Northwest	29	74	17	40

Making, in all, 1,002 11-100 acres, in trust, to secure the payment of seven notes of said Company, all dated Jan. 17, 1859, and all payable to the order of O. H. P. Scott on or before the 17th day of January, 1861—one for $2,000, one for $1,000, one for $2,100, one for $294, and two others for $500 each, as same became due.

And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said notes are not paid when due, that said subscribers should sell said lands at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisement as therein provided.

Now, the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby given that we will sell said lands above described, at public auction, at the Court house Building in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 25th day of March, at about 2 o'clock P. M., A. D. 1861, to the highest bidder, for cash, and will execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.
CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D., 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D., 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety five dollars and forty-one cents, ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, dépôt grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad, then owned, or thereafter acquired by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.
DEC. 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer
MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Feb 27 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post office, a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale; consisting of 3 rich carved rosewood parlor suites, 2 ditto B. W. library and dining room ditto, carved rosewood etageres, statuary marble-top bureaus, washstands and centre tables, rosewood hat racks, black walnut hall-stand and chairs, mahogany wardrobes, bookcases, sofas and chairs, painted cottage suite, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads hair mattresses, &c.; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c., &c. Also, about 150 pairs of fine painted, gilt and plain window shades, being the balance of a manufacturer's stock. Also, a large and well assorted stock of silver plated ware, all of the latest designs and best quality plate embracing tea sets, urns ice pitcher, cake baskets, butter coolers, goblets, spoons, forks, knives, &c., of all sizes, the stock of a Maiden lane manufacturer. Also, office furniture.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FIRST CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell, THIS DAY, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, the above elegant first-class household furniture, consisting in part, of elegant rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin damask, brocatel and reps; elegantly carved rosewood etageres, of new and exquisite designs; secretary and library bookcases, carved rosewood and oak buffets, extension tables, dining-room chairs and sofas, elegantly carved rosewood bedsteads, marble top bureaus, washstands and commodes; do. of black walnut finished in oil; rosewood and mahogany amour a glace, pier glasses elegant mahogany chamber, parlor and dining-room furniture.

HENRY D MINER, Auctioneer.
MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, 1861, at 12 o'clock, in front of Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau st. opposite the Post-office, a pair of dark bay Morgan mares, 15½ hands high, 6 and 7 years old, well matched, ba f-sisters, stylish and free drivers in single or double harness; can trot together in about four minutes, and both excellent saddle mares, and warranted sound and kind. Also, an open Brett nearly new, has been used but three months, was built to order by one of the best City builders; also, a sett of double S. P. harness, in good order, city made; also, a bay horse, 16 hands high, 8 years old, sound and kind in all harness.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL A CHOICE AND VALUABLE collection of modern oil paintings known as the American Art Gallery, embracing landscape and marine views, historical, scriptural and fruit pieces, by some of the best artists of the day. The great financial crisis compels the owner to offer this collection at auction in rooms, No. 749 Broadway, up stairs, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Feb. 25 and 26, commencing at 7½ o'clock each evening.

A. S RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27 at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortland-st., comprising a large and full assortment of Spring Goods, and will be sold in lots to suit the City and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mattresses, feather-beds, carpets mirrors, stoves, kitchen furniture, &c. JAMES NOYES, Attorney.

C. C. LEIGH, Auctioneer
IMMENSE SALE OF CHINA, GLASS, Earthenware &c., at China Hall, No. 563 Broadway, next to Ball, Black & Co.'s. Sale continued Tuesdays and Fridays until stock is disposed of.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10.000 TO $20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER, special or active, with the above amount of capital to join a party in the Leather and Shoe-finding business, who has a small capital and has had 18 years' experience in the business. Address WHITMORE, at the office of this paper, stating where an interview may be had.

$3.000—CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted to join the advertiser with a like amount in a staple manufacturing business fully established, and paying largely. Business and association first class. Address IRON, Box 123 *Times* Office.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE THE LEASE, stock, furniture, &c., of an Embroidery and Fancy Goods business, ten years established, in the best and most central location in Broadway; modern store, and fixtures new. Address, in relation thereto, A. W., P. O., Station D.

DRUGGISTS.—THE ENTIRE FIXTURES OF A small drug store for sale or exchange for drugs and medicines. For particulars apply at 330 West 16th-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 26, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—I PURITANI.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SOMNAMBULA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OLIVER TWIST.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—CENTRAL PARK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LES ENFANS TERRIBLE—BERTRAND ET RATON—SOUS CLEF.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—BIRTHDAY OF FREEDOM—HARLEQUIN JACK—NOBLE SOLDIER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE WOMAN IN WHITE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

HOOLEY AND CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 548 Broadway—PAGE'S "VENUS."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. LINCOLN's presence in Washington is having a decidedly good effect upon all parties there. He yesterday visited both Houses of Congress, and was received with respect and cordiality by all the members, with the exception of two or three whose good opinion is scarcely worth having. He also made calls upon the Judges of the Supreme Court and other distinguished personages. His rooms during reception hours were thronged by an eager crowd, and the Foreign Envoys and the Secretaries of the various legations left their cards with him. It will be seen from the dispatches of our correspondent that further developments relative to the alleged plot for Mr. LINCOLN's assassination have been made. The matter, however, is now before the proper authorities, and will undergo a rigid investigation.

The Peace Conference was in session most of the day yesterday, and was also in session last night. The debate is understood to have been the most spirited which has yet occurred. Mr. GUTHRIE, whose proposition was under consideration, became so much offended at one time as to leave the hall with some of his friends, with the determination not to return, and the Conference came very near being broken up; but better counsels finally prevailed, and Mr. GUTHRIE subsequently returned. It is now thought that an adjournment cannot take place for several days.

The proceedings of Congress, yesterday, were of an important character. The Senate, after the usual business of the morning hour, passed to the consideration of Mr. COLFAX's bill providing for the discontinuance of the postal service in the seceded States. Various substitutes were offered but were rejected, and the bill, with some slight modification, finally passed, by a vote of 34 to 12. The Senate then considered the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, and acted upon amendments agreed upon in Committee. Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, made an attempt to tack on the Chiriqui amendment, but it failed, and the bill, after some factious opposition, was passed. The Territorial bills were made the special order for to-day. In the House, according to agreement on Saturday, the Senate's amendments to the Tariff bill were disposed of. The amendment fixing a duty upon tea and coffee was disagreed to. Before the whole were finally acted upon a motion was made to adjourn, the object being to prevent action on Mr. STANTON's Volunteer bill, which was subsequently to be taken up. The attempt, however, failed, and the Senate's amendments to the Tariff bill were all agreed to except the one mentioned above. A Committee of Conference was then ordered, and a similar one asked for on the part of the Senate. The Volunteer bill will be first in order to-day.

The faith which has been reposed in the loyalty of Gen. TWIGGS to the Federal Government will be totally dissipated by the intelligence which we publish this morning. It will be seen that on the demand of the State authorities of Texas, he has surrendered all the Government property in his care in that State. The troops were to be allowed to depart from the coast, to embark from whatever point might be determined upon. Gen. TWIGGS, it is understood, has accepted a position in the standing army of Georgia, his native State. The property thus seized by Texas is valued at $1,300,000.

It was announced in the Montgomery Convention, yesterday, that a permanent Constitution for the Southern Confederacy would be reported by the Special Committee appointed for that purpose on Wednesday. Further nominations for "President" DAVIS' Cabinet were confirmed, as follows: HENRY T. ULETT, of Mississippi, for Postmaster-General; and J. P. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, for Attorney-General. Three gentlemen were also appointed Commissioners to Washington.

In the Virginia Convention, yesterday, Mr. MOORE, of Rockbridge, offered resolutions approving of the Crittenden Compromise, and declaring that unless it, or its equivalent, is adopted, Virginia will be ready to enter into a compact with such States as will agree to said Compromise, and form a new Confederacy, from which all States not agreeing to the Compromise shall be excluded. Mr. MOORE made a speech in favor of the resolutions, in which he said that Virginia had no community of interest with the seceding States, and opposed secession as revolutionary. The resolutions were referred. Mr. GOOD, of Bedford, spoke in favor of secession, and was applauded in the galleries.

The owners of the ship *Martha J. Ward* have received official notice from the captain of that ship concerning her seizure on the 21st inst. The military authorities, he says, have charge, and have placed a file of soldiers on board, intending to hold her until the Georgia arms are given up. Messrs. FUNCH and MEINCKE have not yet heard anything from the captain of the *Adjuster*. They expect that somebody will have to pay for their vessel, and will look to the Government for proper protection.

In the State Senate yesterday, Mr. MANIERRE introduced an amended Charter for New-York City, abolishing the Bureau of Markets in the City Inspector's Department, and transferring the duties to the Comptroller's Department. Laid over. Mr. CONNOLLY introduced a bill to amend the act appointing Commissioners to lay out streets north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street. In the Assembly a large number of petitions were received in favor of the bill, at present before the Select Committee, for the better regulation of the Fire Department of this City. A favorable report was made on the bill to increase the number of Justices of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District. A large number of new bills were introduced, among them one, by Mr. HARDY, to repeal the section of the New-York Tax bill of last year which gives the Common Council power to contract for cleaning the streets without reference to the lowest bidder. The bill to impose a half mill tax to pay the Canal debt, contracted under Article 7 of the Constitution, was ordered to a third reading.

By the arrival of the steamship *Ariel* at this port, from Aspinwall on the 16th inst, we have later advices from New-Granada, and Central and South America, and the mails and treasure which left San Francisco on the 1st. The California news is not so late as we have previously received by the Pony Express. It will be seen with regret that the fears with reference to the fate of the United States sloop-of-war *Levant* have probably proved too true. The Captain of a Boston ship, who comes passenger in the *Ariel*, reports a terrible gale as having occurred a short time after the *Levant* left the Sandwich Islands, as previously reported, and it is now believed that she foundered in that gale, and that all on board perished.

Our advices from New-Granada, are important. MOSQUERA, since the accession of LOPEZ to his cause, has made such head against OSPINA, as to render the final success of the revolution almost certain. Full particulars of the position of the contending parties, will be found in the letter of our special correspondent.

The news from Central America is interesting. A dispute had arisen between the President and the Bishop of Honduras, the latter excommunicating the former for appropriating some of the Church property, and the former retaliating by banishing the Bishop. GAVETT, the murderer of JOSEPH L. WHITE, was still in prison awaiting his trial, which it was generally thought would result in a verdict of acquittal. The Government of Costa Rica had annulled the law making Punta Arenas a free port, and had even gone so far as to impose duties upon goods imported under the free laws, the object being, as is stated, to drive away foreigners and leave a monopoly of trade in the hands of those who drove President MORA from the country. The coffee crop of Costa Rica, it is said, will not exceed 80,000 quintals, which is far below the average.

The news from South America is also interesting. An abortive attempt at revolution had occurred at Bura, in Peru, with the design of making FERMIN CASTILLO President, but it was promptly suppressed. Dr. LINARES, the President of Bolivia, was deposed by a *coup d'etat* of his Ministers, on the night of the 13th of January, three of whom constituted themselves a Junta to rule the country. The President, after a short confinement, was released, and took refuge in the house of the Belgian Consul. The Junta had issued a call for a National Convention, to meet on the 1st of May. Exiles are invited to return, political offenders have been pardoned, and a revolution, it is thought, will follow. A dispute had arisen in the Argentine Confederation between Gen. SAA and the Governor of the Province of San Juan, growing out of the refusal of the former to obey orders to suppress a disturbance gotten up by some disaffected citizens. It is conjectured that the difficulty might result in revolution and a change of rulers.

The mails by the *America*, at Boston, from Liverpool, Feb. 9, were received in this City early yesterday morning. The details we thus obtain are not without interest. In reference to the Anderson Extradition case, a statement was made in the House of Commons by Mr. COLLIER, prior to Lord PALMERSTON's declaration of his views of the matter, to the effect that the unanimous opinion of Westminster Hall was adverse to the original Canadian decision. The indications from Gaeta encourage a belief that an attempt to carry the place by assault was imminent. Large numbers of scaling ladders had been received; and expectation was generally directed to the approaching grand assault. The latest commercial and financial intelligence by this arrival will be found under the Monetary head.

By way of New-Orleans, we receive interesting news from Mexico. The *Tennessee*, which arrived yesterday, brought from Vera Cruz the remainder of the exiled Mexican Bishops. The Constitutional Government was in successful operation, and doing all in its power to promote the welfare of the people.

The Board of Supervisors, during a special meeting yesterday, passed the County Tax levy and the Harlem Bridge resolution over the vetoes of the Mayor by a unanimous vote. In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, an ordinance for renumbering the streets above Ninth-street, on the Philadelphia plan, was adopted. The weekly statement of the Comptroller shows a balance in the treasury on the 23d inst. of $3,660,971 83; receipts during the last week $93,944 56; payments $44,193 04. There was not a quorum of the Board of Aldermen, consequently there was not any business done.

At General Term of the Common Pleas, Judge BRADY has rendered an opinion in respect to cart licenses, holding that the ordinance imposing a penalty of $10 for driving a cart without a license does not include such as do business by hiring or employing others to drive for them, the employe being licensed and the employer not. The Cleu will-case was before the Court at General Term, on an appeal from the Surrogate's order admitting the will to probate. The officers in the case of SWEET, charged with certain frauds in Indiana, having the defendant in charge, were brought before the Supreme Court at General Term on a charge of contempt, in evading the second writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Justice ALLEN. Decision was reserved. In the General Sessions, the trial of SHEPHERD, for arson, was concluded. At a late hour last evening the jury had not agreed.

The Stock Market was very buoyant yesterday, on the better look of political affairs and the award of the New Loan. The latter rose 2½ ℔ cent. on resales of the stock, and the general rise in the Share market averaged about 2 ℔ cent. The Bank return in the afternoon showed a further addition of $925,000 to the Bullion averages, while the Loans and Discounts have fallen off $644,000.

Prices of Flour and Corn favored buyers, yet the demand was moderate. Wheat was stiffly held, but was not active. A good inquiry prevailed for Coffee, Spices, Seeds, Sugars, Whisky and New-Orleans Molasses. Cotton, Fish, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Metals and Naval Stores, were quiet. Provisions were more sought after. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

A Golden Opportunity Lost.

Speaking of Mr. LINCOLN's sudden departure for Washington, the *Tribune* of yesterday says:

> "We are credibly informed that stocks have been sold in Wall-street for several days past, by parties who had received information, on which they relied, *that he would be killed before reaching Washington.* A Democrat recently from Louisiana, informed us that he had *personally heard at least a hundred men severally threaten to take his life.* Still, those who took the responsibility of urging Mr. LINCOLN to take the course he did, assuring him that they *knew* he was to be murdered if he traversed Maryland openly, must give the public facts and names, if *they would escape the severest censure.* Mr. LINCOLN, in view of their assurances, could hardly hesitate to sacrifice Feeling to Duty; but *we trust this is to be the last sacrifice of the kind required of him. If the alleged conspiracy was real, Mr. Lincoln may live a hundred years* WITHOUT FINDING ANOTHER SO GOOD A CHANCE TO DIE."

The plain English of this seems to be embraced in these propositions:

1. There is good reason to believe that Mr. LINCOLN would have been killed if he had attempted to carry out his original programme.

2. Those who took the responsibility of advising him *not* to be killed, must exculpate themselves before the public if they hope to escape the severest censure;—because,

3. Mr. LINCOLN may never have "so good a chance to die" again,—and he must certainly never again be called on thus to "sacrifice feeling to duty."

Mr. LINCOLN's assassination would doubtless be of immense service to those who are hoping to plunge the country into war and bloodshed, instead of bringing about some peaceful adjustment of existing difficulties. But it is going rather too far, in our judgment, to censure Mr. LINCOLN himself for not courting this issue, and to denounce his advisers for seeking to save his life, even at the risk of saving the country also. According to the most authentic advices thus far received, Gov. SEWARD and Gen. SCOTT are the parties directly responsible for this high-handed interference with the amiable intentions and hopes of Mr. LINCOLN's special and exclusive friends;—and it is upon their heads, therefore, that the public censure must fall for having deprived Mr. LINCOLN of the best "opportunity to die," which he is likely to have "for a hundred years." It seems, moreover, that they acted upon the suggestions of Gov. HICKS of Maryland, who requested that this "sacrifice of feeling to duty" might be made, in order to save the State of Maryland from an indelible and inexpiable disgrace. We are inclined to think that the country will forgive all who were concerned in this plot to save Mr. LINCOLN's life, in spite of the displeasure they have incurred from the *Tribune*.

It is surprising, by the way, how much cheap courage such an incident as this calls forth. There are a great number of persons, of all ages and of several sexes, who are perfectly shocked at the lack of courage shown by the President elect. They would have had him face the danger whatever it might be,—and they are quite sure the country would have been better pleased even to have had him assassinated, than to have him show a willingness thus to avoid a danger of which he had been forewarned. All this is doubtless very valorous. It costs nothing certainly, and it may give the impression that those who talk thus would like nothing better than to walk into the midst of a mob of assassins.

The country, however, will judge differently. It is never a reproach to any man to avoid a known peril, when he can do so without the sacrifice of any principle or injury to any interest. But a man in Mr. LINCOLN's position would have shown himself utterly reckless of his obligations if he had, from the puerile vanity of being considered brave, paid no heed to the advice on which he acted. His life belongs to the country, and the whole country has a profound and infinite interest in its preservation. The forms of our Government do not permit our Chief Magistrate to protect his life against assassins by guards of honor, by secret police, or by any of the machinery resorted to by monarchs in the Old World to avert similar perils. But it is asking a little too much to insist, that he shall take no steps to avoid deliberate attempts to assassinate him, lest somebody in some remote corner of the earth shall suspect him of a lack of courage. Mr. LINCOLN had no engagement,—either for a lecture or anything else,—at Baltimore;—and he did no wrong, therefore, in passing through that city without stopping.

Gen. Jackson on Compromise.

We are not in the least surprised at the dread which a portion of the Republican Party have conceived of the word *compromise*. Their experience of measures brought forward under that name has not been such as to encourage any great degree of faith, either in the thing itself or in those who advocate it.

Still, some of them are much more horrified by mere mention of the word than the occasion calls for. It has much the same effect upon them as a red flag has upon a mad bull;—without stopping at all to scrutinize its character, or to see whether it conceals the knife of the *matador* or not, they rush at it with headlong fury,—and incur some risk of striking their heads against a very obstinate stone wall. Any party in this country which actually promotes, either by positive efforts or by negative indifference, a dissolution of this Union, will not easily keep its footing for any considerable time.

The favorite hero of these ardent Anti-Compromisers just now is Gen. JACKSON. They have an idea that if he were President now, he would instantly call for his spectacles and walking-stick, swear his traditional and emphatic oath, and put down the Southern rebellion by force of arms. They have a vague recollection that he did something of this kind once in South Carolina, and they take it for granted he would do precisely the same thing now. Mr. LINCOLN, therefore, is expected to follow his example,—as they understand it. They forget or ignore the different circumstances of the two rebellions, and especially the very striking and somewhat important difference in their extent. The rebellion of 1832, which Gen. JACKSON put down, involved about *two-thirds* of the people of South Carolina. One-third of her people were loyal, and were ready to fight for the Union against the Nullifiers. All the Federal officers, Marshals, Judges, Collectors, Prosecuting Attorneys, &c., kept their places, and the whole machinery of Federal authority went on as usual. And outside of South Carolina there was not the slightest sympathy with nullification in a single Southern State. Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, were ready to furnish *militia* enough at an hour's call to put down the insurrection.

Just now, as the readers of newspapers are pretty well aware, all this is changed. Six States are unanimous, (so far as their formal action goes,) against the Union,—and not a thousand men could be raised in any of the other Southern States to march against secession. The whole machinery of the law is paralyzed, and not a writ can be served or a step taken to vindicate the law in any of the seceded States. These differences are worthy of consideration, and will not be ignored by sensible men, who have the slightest desire that the Republican Administration should act on principles of common sense.

But it may be well, moreover, to see what course Gen. JACKSON *did* take, in the far inferior emergency referred to. The general impression seems to be that he was against all compromise,—and that the only remedy he thought of was to hang CALHOUN, and march troops against the Nullifiers. This is not quite accurate.

South Carolina passed her Nullifying Ordinance Nov. 24, 1832,—repudiating the authority of the Federal Government, on account of the high duties imposed for purposes of protection by the Tariff of 1828 as amended, in 1831, with the full assent and active cooperation of Gen. JACKSON, who was then openly and avowedly in favor of *compromise*. The State was thus in open rebellion. The Legislature promptly passed laws to carry the Ordinance into effect. The Governor was authorized to accept the services of volunteers,—there was a general eruption of Palmetto flags and cockades, and the State was in arms against the Government of the United States. Under these circumstances Congress met in December, 1832, and Gen. JACKSON sent in his message. In his first message he had favored a tariff judiciously protective in his character. *Now* his language was as follows:

From Gen. Jackson's Message, Dec., 1832.

> The final removal of this great burden from our resources [the public debt] affords the means of further provision for all the objects of general welfare and public defence which the Constitution authorizes, and presents the occasion for *such further reduction in the revenue as may not be required for them.* From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury it will be seen that after the present year, *such a reduction may be made to a considerable extent.*
>
> In effecting this adjustment [of revenue to expenditure] it is due in justice to the *interests of the different States, and even to the preservation of the Union itself,* that the protection afforded by existing laws to any branches of the national industry, should not exceed what may be necessary to counteract the regulations of foreign nations, and to secure a supply of those articles of manufacture essential to the national independence and safety in time of war. If upon investigation it shall be found, as it is believed it will be, that the legislative protection granted to any particular interest is greater than is indispensably necessary for these objects, *I recommend that it be gradually diminished,* and that, as far as may be consistent with these objects, *the whole scheme of duties be reduced to the revenue standard,* as soon as a just regard to the faith of the Government and to the preservation of the large capital invested in establishments of domestic industry will permit. * * * *
>
> Experience makes it doubtful whether the advantages of this [the protective] system are not counterbalanced by many evils, whether it *does not tend to beget, in the minds of a large portion of our countrymen, a spirit of discontent and jealousy dangerous to the stability of the Union.*

This was recommending substantially all that the Nullifiers demanded,—and on the express ground of preserving the Union. It was the proffer of conciliation,—the olive-branch which was to precede the sword; and when the proclamation came, warning and entreating the people of South Carolina to pause in their mad career, it had all the greater effect on account of the pacific recommendations by which it had been preceded. And the beneficent effect of this proceeding was especially evident in the fact that it *united public sentiment* in the other States. After everything just and judicious had been done to allay discontent the whole country was ready to resist rebellion.

The example of JACKSON is certainly worthy of being studied,—as well as quoted,—now.

END OF THE RANNEY CASE.—Our readers doubtless remember the arrest, trial and conviction of RANNEY, the proprietor of the "Broadway Gift Book" establishment, some months since, on the charge of having perpetrated a gross fraud on one JOHN HOCK. He was tried before Judge RUSSELL, in the Court of Sessions; the judgment was subsequently confirmed by the Supreme Court, and he was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

His counsel, however, procured a stay of proceedings, and the Court of Appeals has now decided that he had committed no offence. He has accordingly been discharged from the City Prison, where he has been for some months, awaiting the result. This case certainly affords a very striking instance of the uncertainties and hardships which may attend upon the administration of the law.

Shall We Give Up New-Mexico?

This is the interrogatory put by the *Tribune* to a recent article in the TIMES, upon Territorial compromises. Before discussing how much we shall yield, let us see what it is that we are called upon to surrender.

Up to a very recent date, it was the common idea that the conditions of climate and soil characteristic of the Western States bordering the Mississippi, continued till the Pacific was reached. Hence the numerous propositions for grants of land for railroads across the continent, under the idea that the lands would assist in their construction. The acquisition of California necessarily turned attention to the wide expanse that separated the Eastern and Western slopes of the continent, and the reconnoissances of the routes for the proposed railroads have fully developed the physical conditions of the great region, and the laws upon which the peculiar phenomena it presents depend.

The direction of the prevailing winds of the western portion of the Continent, being from West to East, they encounter first the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Ranges of mountains, which rise like a wall almost from the very shores of the Pacific to an elevation far beyond the line of perpetual snow. The moisture borne by the air from the sea striking these mountains, is precipitated upon their western slopes to such an extent that very little passes beyond them. As soon as they are crossed, a rainless desert is reached. Within this are several lofty mountain ranges, which catch a portion of the moisture borne inland, as do the tops of the Rocky Mountains still further East. From these mountains feeble streams descend, supplying the means for irrigating narrow belts of land, but often disappearing after the course of a few miles. In others, sufficient waters are accumulated to force their way to the sea. Upon portions of the plain no rain whatever descends; upon others, enough falls in what may be called the rainy season, to give birth to a scanty vegetation of grasses, which soon dries up, still affording, fortunately, pretty good food for animals. The surface drainage of a portion of the region described, will not equal one-fiftieth that of a similar area in the Eastern States. The boundaries of this territory are the crests of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountains, on the west; the meridian of ninety-nine on the east, and the Mexican to the British boundaries on the south and north. They embrace nearly 30° of longitude, and as many of latitude. The great part of this region is of comparatively recent geological formation, and in the absence of rain, that great disintegrator, giving rounded outlines to mountains, and uniform surface to valleys and plains, large portions of it present the same appearance that it did thousands of years ago. The yawning chasms, the blackened hills, the angular and jagged masses of rocks piled up in endless confusion, the heaps of scoria glistening in the sun, as if it ran from the furnace of yesterday; the vast plains, enlivened by hardly a specimen of animal or organic life—all bear witness to those terrific forces that long ago laid down their arms.

The eastern slope of the plain from which the Rocky Mountains rise, presents in its more uniform surface a striking contrast to the region lying between these mountains and the Sierra Nevada, but differs only slightly in its agricultural capabilities. The width of this sterile plain averages from 300 to 600 miles. Only such portions of it can be cultivated as can be irrigated. Over it sweep the dry winds from the mountains, scorching its scanty vegetation in the Summer, and rendering it, from intense cold, almost uninhabitable in Winter. Of this territory Kansas forms a part. The greater portion of this State is literally a *desert*. The eastern part of it has a good soil, but as the line between sterility and fertility passes through the State, all parts of it are always liable, from the constant alternations of this line, to terrible droughts, such as swept over it the past year. In some seasons the eastern part of this State is well watered by rains; in others not at all. These periodical droughts are of so frequent occurrence that it is questionable whether the State can ever become the abode of a prosperous agricultural population. Almost its whole people are now stretching out their hands for food. The greatest kindness to a vast majority of them would be to remove them at once from the State. The recent drought is not an exception, but a rule; not occurring every year, but liable to happen at all times. No people can thrive in a climate where their food is cut off once in five years.

Now Eastern Kansas is the choicest piece of Western territory we have remaining. Go 200 miles west of Fort Leavenworth and the desert is reached. But there is no Territory for new States till we go 500 miles west—till we reach New-Mexico. Texas, Kansas and the Indian Territory include all. The two first are States. New-Mexico and Utah are the only Western and Southwestern Territories. Both of these are occupied pretty nearly to their capacity, either for agricultural or grazing. As far as known, every foot of soil in them has to be irrigated. The elevation of their plains varies from 5,000 to 10,000 feet above the sea, giving them a climate of great severity in Winter. They present for agriculture no attractions whatever. New-Mexico is probably rich in mines, but the development of these requires an industry incompatible with slave labor. Negroes would not go there, because they could be more profitably employed elsewhere. Only a very small white population can be sustained there. It can be the seat of no industries, except for mining. Should gold be found in abundance, slaves would not be allowed to compete with free labor for it, any more than in California. No matter how the mines might be worked, they could not be profitably employed, and would no more be allowed to remain there than they would, at the present moment, in Kansas.

Such is the picture of the territory, the proposition for the division of which is convulsing the country, and threatening the disruption of our Government. It is valueless for agriculture, and at present for any commercial purpose. To reach the habitable portion of it, a desert of many hundred miles is to be crossed. Its only exports can be the precious metals, and its only imports a small quantity of light merchandise. No premium could induce the planter to send his slaves there, and nothing should induce a white man to go there, except for mining. A population of about sixty thousand occupy nearly all the arable land of New Mexico. The flocks of sheep and cattle cannot be very largely increased, for want of grazing room. To surrender it all to the South would not put an additional slave into it, nor change the present character of its people or institutions. Where is the slave to come from? A Massachusetts manufacturer would sooner select New-Mexico as the theatre of his operations than the Mississippi planter. Its inhabitants are a mixed race, with a very low civilization, and a corresponding legislation is to be expected. It is not to be wondered at, that the office-holders of Mr. BUCHANAN should have succeeded in getting a law sanctioning Slavery, nor that the late census should show a few slaves there, as it did up to 1840 in Illinois and Indiana. If they are there it is by accident. To refuse to make such a Territory the subject of compromise, provided this will be accepted as an adjustment of our political troubles, is straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. As well might we dispute about the possession of the top of Pike's Peak, glistening with perpetual snow.

The *Tribune* says the proposed measure would not conciliate the Cotton States. Perhaps not at present, but if accepted by the Border States it accomplishes in the end all it proposes. With the Border States retained, we are quite willing that the Cotton States should have a full experience of their impracticable plans. If no more States join them, they will *soon come back again*. But the great objection of the *Tribune* is the surrender of *principle*. This is a question of fact, and if we lose nothing by yielding, we can certainly afford to hold out the olive branch, as Mr. GREELEY sought to do at Chicago. Where there is a difference of opinion, both parties cannot have their own way and keep together. Where one stands inflexibly upon principle, when this is nothing more than etiquette or an abstraction, the inference is that his obstinacy is a mere pretext which conceals some ulterior motive. We think it quite as much the object of the *Tribune* to control or embarrass the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN and break up the Union, as to vindicate principle. It now fancies it is killing two birds with one stone.

Traitor Officers.

Great as are the evils of secession, they are not wholly without compensation. To the disunion spirit we are indebted for the clearance of the Cobbs, the Floyds, the Thompsons and the Drinkards out of public office; and to the same treasonable conspiracy we must acknowledge our obligations for the withdrawal of such men as Col. HARDEE, Gen. TWIGGS, Lieut. HAMILTON and Commodore ARMSTRONG from the army and navy of the United States. It is well that anything occured to make these unworthy wearers of epaulettes show their hands before serious dangers threatened the stability of the Union; it is well that they have retired, not before a foreign foe, but from an inherent laxness and disregard of their oaths and duty,—further instigated, we may believe, by not only prospects, but positive assurances of higher pay and rank in the land and sea services of the Southern Confederacy.

Col. HARDEE has always been one of the pets of the War Department—an officer educated at the expense of the United States, and supported out of the National Treasury during a residence of many years in Europe. For all that he is, or owns in the world, he is indebted to the bounty of the very Government against whose existence he is now arrayed in arms. Of Gen. TWIGGS much the same thing may be said, his military life having been singularly exempt from hardships or exposures to danger, while his rewards have been on the most liberal scale of military compensation. He has never achieved any very brilliant honors on the field of battle; but when brevets were in order, or good positions to be gained by application at the War Department, the gallant General was never slack in his attendance.

It is to be noticed in these cases that the officers in question do not appear to have resigned their commissions in one service, until either gazetted to, or officially guaranteed higher rank in the army of secession. Thus it was matter of public notoriety that Col. HARDEE was to become senior colonel in the service of Georgia for several weeks before the resignation by that officer of his position at West Point; and the appointment of Gen. TWIGGS to the chief command of the Georgian forces, was officially announced in advance of the receipt of his resignation at Washington—the Mobile *Register* and other Southern papers also indicating that the chivalrous TWIGGS is to be still further promoted to the practical Command-in-Chief of the Southern Confederacy's Army, as an acknowledgment for his noble conduct in turning over the troops of the United States to the secession interest.

On the whole, however, we are cheaply rid of these army and navy traitors—the only regret being that Secretary TOUCEY's suspicious friendship should have accepted the resignations of naval officers who should more properly have been stricken in disgrace from the National muster-roll, as has been done by Secretary DIX in relation to Capt. BRESHWOOD and the other traitor officers of the Revenue service. It is not right that such a renegade as Lieut. HAMILTON, of South Carolina, who called upon his fellow Southern officers, not only to prove false to their oaths, but to steal the ships in command of which they had been commissioned,—should have his resignation accepted with the formalities due to faithful service, and that his name should still be kept on the rolls of the American Navy, amongst those who have either died in defence of their flag or resigned from honorable motives. The moral tone of public sentiment needs bracing on these points—needs to be reawakened to the enormity of the crime of which these men have been guilty. In the great days of our country, no one sought to palliate the defection and treachery of BENEDICT ARNOLD; but after four years of Buchananism, the same offence scarcely excites attention.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAINCY.—The attempt made last week in the Board of Aldermen to remove Street Commissioner SMITH from office, and appoint a new man in his stead, is not to be looked upon as merely a contest affecting that officer, but as the first struggle of a new Aldermanic combination, having for its main object to turn out all the present heads of Municipal Departments, and appoint a new set of officers in their places. We chronicled not long ago the attempted sale of the City Inspectorship for the sum of $20,000—one-half of this amount having been actually paid, though the bargain failed of final consummation.

But should a new combination of the Aldermanic Board be formed and prove successful by obtaining a majority, it is not only the Street Commissionership, the City Inspectorship, and the Croton Board, that would have to submit to a change of management. The business of manufacturing new City Chamberlains is one far too profitable to be lightly abandoned. It is the richest gulch in our municipal diggings—the most auriferous quartz rock that can be crushed and made to yield golden particles under the hydraulic pressure of Aldermanic machinery. Of this fact the present incumbent seems fully conscious, his friends being now at work before the Legislature to procure a confirmation of his tenure, such as shall suffice to place him for the next four years above the reach of Aldermanic cliques.

That legislation in regard to the City Chamberlaincy, is required, we thus find admitted both by Democrats and Republicans,—the latter, led by Senator MANIERRE, proposing to commence business afresh by vesting the appointment of City Chamberlain in the elected Head of the Finance Department; while the Democratic friends of the present incumbent, though protesting against his further subjection to the caprices or interests of the Board of Aldermen, are clamorous to have the present Aldermanic nominee retained and confirmed in possession of his place by the State Legislature. The question, therefore, appears a very simple one, all sides agreeing that the present mode of appointing the City Chamberlain is fraught with corruption and danger to the public funds. That a remedy is needed all admit, and two remedies are proposed. It is for the Legislature to say which of these shall be adopted, but let them adopt either, and that speedily.

From Fort Sumter.

Our Charleston correspondent, in a letter published yesterday, mentioned a rumor which was current in that city, that Major ANDERSON was seriously sick of fever;—and a paragraph in a Southern paper mentions the same fact, and adds that the command will devolve on Capt. DOUBLEDAY.

We have the best reason for believing the report to be entirely unfounded. A letter received yesterday by an officer of the Army in this City, from an officer in Fort Sumter, dated on the evening of the 22d, says that *all were well* within the Fort. He adds that at noon, on that day, the Fort fired a Union salute of *thirty-four* guns, in honor of the birth day of WASHINGTON. They still count South Carolina in the Union.

A letter from a brother of Major ANDERSON to a gentleman in this City, mentions the following curious coincidence:

> "It is a very strange coincidence that my father was that 'Captain of the Continental line' who by mistake of his superior began the battle of Trenton, where ROBERT was so long stationed. And, as Major, he was a prisoner of war in actual jail, fed only on rice, with the small-pox for a dessert, in the very Charleston where his son of the same rank is now stationed,—the former under TARLTON, the latter under BUCHANAN. What a coincidence."

THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* makes the following comment on that portion of Mr. GREELEY's card which we copied recently, concerning his efforts to soften the Chicago Platform on the subject of Slavery:

> "It will be observed that Mr. GREELEY admits his agency in 'softening down' the platform. It is well known that he attempted to soften it still further, so *as to declare explicitly for the doctrine of the absolute non-intervention by Congress with the question of Slavery in the Territories.* It must be as apparent to himself as to others, that, whereas he attempted to soften the platform at Chicago, he is now endeavoring to harden it, and that he would give it 'needlessly offensive and irritating features.' All that could reasonably be expected of him now is to make it 'offensive to as few and acceptable to as many as possible.' The difficulty is, that he is making it offensive to as many and acceptable to as few as possible."

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.—Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, whose recent triumphs at this theatre are fresh in the public memory, made her reappearance last evening, and was welcomed, as heretofore, by a crowded house. As a concession to public clamor—we will not suppose that it was a matter of art choice—the part of *Nancy Sykes*, in the drama of "Oliver Twist," was selected for the occasion. A certain class of critics have persistently claimed it as one of the lady's finest impersonations, and, rejecting all that intellect and elocution usually bring to the stage, perhaps it is. The unfortunate associate of the brutal and surly burglar, *Bill Sykes*, is realized in a way which cannot fail to horrify the spectator. It is a muscular exhibition of a woman's last purpose; of her final determination to do a single kindly act at any hazard. All that relates to the will and energy required for this, Miss CUSHMAN depicts with wonderful force. Her watchfulness and bravery are demonstrated in every glance and movement, but we look in vain for that thread of womanly tenderness, which gave birth to so many strong traits. Hence it seems to us that Miss CUSHMAN's impersonation is less remarkable than Miss HERON's; for in the latter lady's rendering, a large, although lost womanhood, was constantly confronting us and demanding a share of our sympathy. In absolute vigor, Miss CUSHMAN's *Nancy* deserves to rank with her *Meg Merrilies*, but only in this respect. We are surprised at the courage she displays, and at the end cannot account for her rapid dispatch by *Bill*, feeling in our hearts, that any man would have a pretty hard job to get rid of so powerful a will, and so strong an arm.

The present version of DICKENS' novel, is extremely unsatisfactory. It is almost destitute of light, being laid out on the gloomiest plan imaginable. It is the poison of the narrative work, without that generous antidote which DICKENS never fails to supply, but which has been utterly overlooked by the dramatist. Mechanically too the play is clumsily put together. Such as it is, it received good treatment. Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., was good as *Fagin*, although occasionally heavy and slow for that shrewd functionary of the light-fingered gentry. Mr. STUDLEY—an addition to the company—as *Bill Sykes* played his part with a sulky brutality which was perfect, and the difficult and disgusting murder scene was particularly undemonstrative. Mr. S. D. JOHNSON, as the *Artful Dodger*, renewed his connection with a part which some years ago he made popular at the Park Theatre—how we are at a loss to understand. The remaining characters were filled by the members of Mr. JACKSON's company in a creditable manner—especially the *Oliver Twist* of Mrs. GEORGE STODDARD. We would suggest to Mr. DAVIDGE, who was the *Beadle*, that it is not necessary to wear a nose of quite so loathsome an aspect as the one he has provided for his present comic emergencies.

OPERATIC.—To-night, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, BELLINI's beutiful opera of "I Puritani" will be produced, with a very fine distribution; including Miss HINKLEY and Signor STIGELLI—the last of whom makes his *rentrée* on on this occasion. To-morrow night, at our Academy in Fourteenth-street, VERDI's best opera, "Rigoletto," will be produced, with Miss KELLOGG, a *debutante*, as *Gilda*, and Signor STIGELLI as the *Duke*. The indications are fevorable to great houses on both occasions.

The *Matinée Dansante* given by Mr. FERRERO at his Academy in Fourteenth-street, on Saturday last, was one of those pleasant little entertainments which are a *specialité* of Mr. FERRERO, and which afford unqualified delight to the participants. The floral decorations were profuse enough to suggest the probability of a dearth of flowers hereafter at several hot-houses, while their tasteful arrangement was generally commended. Day was turned into night, and the brilliant chandeliers supplied the absence of sunlight. Both sexes were in full dress—Mr. WALLACE's admirable band "discoursed most eloquent music," and the dancers displayed those particular graces of action and deportment which evince the thoroughness of their training, and reflect the highest praise on their tutor. The outside pressure for invitations was firmly resisted by Mr. FERRERO, who gave the entertainment exclusively to his present classes of pupils, notwithstanding which the room was filled to repletion by an animated party, who danced from 3½ until 7 P. M.

THE ALDERMANIC NOSE PULLING.—The case of Ex-Alderman RUSSELL, against Ex-Alderman WM. WILSON, for an alleged nose-pulling, was to have come off yesterday afternoon before a Sheriff's Jury, but, owing to a death of a mother of one of the witnesses for the complainant, was adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

Over a Million in Treasure.

News from New-Granada, and Central and South America.

Probable Success of the Revolutionists in New-Granada.

THE FATE OF THE LEVANT.

The United States Mail steamship *Ariel*, from Aspinwall on the 16th inst., arrived at this port last night. She brings the California mails of the 1st inst., and $1,056,429 in treasure.

The most important intelligence by this arrival is relative to the United States sloop-of-war *Levant*. It is considered almost certain that she was lost in a terrible gale, which occurred a few days after she left the Sandwich Islands.

The California news has been anticipated by the Overland Express.

The news from New-Granada is interesting, and indicates the final success of the revolutionists, under Mosquera.

The news from Central and South America is also interesting. Matters continue in the usual unsettled condition.

The specie brought by the *Ariel* is consigned as follows:

F. Baker	$6,000	A. Seiberlick	$6,250
Scholle Bros	24,200	J. G. Parker & Son	5,000
Neustadter Bros	16,000	C. W. Crosbey	7,500
J. B. Weir	5,500	Wells & Fargo	254,500
Wm. Heller & Co	14,000	Jas. Lee & Co	3,000
A. & E. Tillman	3,000	Duncan, She'n & Co.	50,149
Haffin & Rosenst'k.	6,000	Henston & Hastings	5,000
J. Heller & Bro	13,875	Wm. Hoge & Co	20,000
H. Cohn & Co	16,500	P. Naylor	10,000
J. Strauss, Bs.&Co.	43,132	Butcher Bros	5,000
Am. Ex. Bank	95,000	Kelly Byron	5,000
J. H. Williams	13,000	Hardy & Co	7,000
Jennings&Brewster	11,000	Wm Seligman & Co.	37,000
A. Belmont & Co	128 000	J. H. Coghill	5,000
Metrop. Bank	32,284	Wm. Bramhall	6,800
J. Patrick & Co	20,000	W. T. Coleman & Co.	60,000
R. Patrick	36,800	Order	30,337
E. Kelly & Co	54,000	Total	$1,056,428

We are, as usual, indebted to the Purser of the *Ariel*, and to the express messenger of Wells, Fargo & Co., for favors.

NEW-GRANADA.

The Revolution Approaching an End—Probable Success of the Revolutionists—Position of the Belligerents—Affairs at Panama—The Fate of the Levant, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Saturday, Feb. 16, 1861.

We have very nearly reached the *finale* of our revolution in New-Granada. Our dates from Bogota are up to Jan. 18, and the indications are all in favor of the success of the "rebels." The report I sent you a month since that Ex-President Gen. Lopez had joined the invading army of the State of Cauca under Ex-President Gen. Mosquera proves to have been true. On the 5th December Lopez issued his proclamation against the Government at Neiva, and immediately took the field, Mosquera making him Commander-in-chief of his forces. At the same time, Gens. Mendoza and Gonzales joined the Revolutionary army, and were appointed to command divisions. Thus reinforced, (Lopez bringing with him several companies of volunteers and advancing money,) the army marched to Purification, at which place Mosquera assumed the title of Supreme Director of the War, and issued a proclamation to the people of Cundinamarca, recounting his success and denouncing President Ospina as a usurper. From Purification the revolutionary army, which had increased to 5,000 men, took up its march in three divisions toward Bogota, and on the 21st of January the head quarters were at Espinal, a short distance from the Magdalena river, the second division occupying Ambalema, and the third division the town of Honda. Both Honda and Ambalema are on the Magdalena, at the head of navigation, from which travelers can make the journey to Bogota in two days. The government force of Gen Briceno, which consisted of, say 1,000 men, and which was sent down the river with a flotilla to attack Nieto, who occupies the two Atlantic States of Bolivar and Magdalena, having been completely defeated and dispersed by the Revolutionists, and its leader gone to Bogota. Mosquera thus has the whole length of the Magdalena, and all the Atlantic ports open to him, so that he can now obtain such supplies as he needs, and can increase his army by a junction with Nieto's forces.

Mr. McIntosh, a courier from the United States Minister at Bogota, with dispatches to Washington, represents that the Government of Ospina has a force of 4,000 men encamped just inside the city of Bogota, inactive. He thinks there will be no battle, as Mosquera will not march on Bogota from his present head-quarters, until he shall have increased his force and armament by acquisition from the States of Santander and Cundinamarca to such an extent as to make resistance futile. He also says the Government is every day becoming more unpopular, from its constant resort to forced contributions, and from its system of forced recruiting; that it is with great difficulty the force of Ospina is kept up to its present standard the men running away whenever they can get a chance; that all the prisons have been emptied of the criminals, to swell the ranks, &c. These representations of Mr. McIntosh do not, however, tally with the accounts received by Señor Hurtado, the Intendente of Panama. He says the Government has 4,000 infantry and artillery, well disciplined under Gen Paris, and can add from 2,000 to 3,000 cavalry, consisting of volunteer rancheros, at any moment the capital is seriously threatened; that in the States of Bojaca and Santander the rebels have been defeated; that 500 men are on their way from Bojaca to join the Government army, and 800 from Santander; that President Ospina will not march to meet Mosquera, but will invite a pitched battle on the Plains of Bogota, where Mosquera will be defeated. He represents that the Government has plenty of means, the merchants and capitalists having offered any amount of money for the defence of the capital. It is also averred that Mosquera has only 2,500 men, badly armed, &c., which must be a mistake.

On or about the 6th of January, Gen. Herran was sent by President Ospina to the head quarters of Gen. Mosquera to confer with him, and see if any arrangement could be made to stop the war. It is stated Mosquera demanded these conditions as the basis of any arrangement he would make; first, that he and his officers and army should be recognized as legal belligerents; secondly, that the votes declared to have been cast for Col. Julio Arboleda for President of the Confederation, should be annulled; and, thirdly, that a Convention of all the eight States should be called to decide on future Governmental action. Gen. Herran returned to Bogota on the 11th, and sent back to Mosquera President Ospina's refusal to entertain his *ultimatum*. It is currently reported that new propositions have been made, and some think they will end in a compromise; but from the well-known obstinacy of the two chiefs, and from the further fact that Mosquera appears to have greatly the advantage in this quarrel, I doubt much if matters can be settled in any other manner than by the sword.

After having been joined by Lopez, Gen. Mosquera wrote a letter to President Ospina, asking him to put a stop to the war, by making important concessions, &c., at the same time expressing the greatest confidence in his ability to overthrow the present Government. This note of Mosquera's is a calm, moderate and well-written document, and recieves a lengthy response from the President, under date of Dec. 18. It negatives every proposition of Mosquera in the cool, calm, but determined spirit with which Ospina is accustomed to treat all matters of Government, and shows that he is resolved to see the laws executed in accordance with *his* convictions of right, without stepping an inch to the right or to the left from notions of expediency or present advantage.

A scouting party of Mosquera's army had advanced to within one day's march of Bogota, and taken 200 off mules for his force.

Travelers down the Magdalena River met at San Pablo the remnant of Briceno's force retreating up the river in boats, followed at about 20 miles distant by a large flotilla, under one of Nieto's officers. Gen. Mosquera has been proclaimed by the people of Bolivar and Magdalena, Supreme Chief of those States.

In Cauca, which Mosquera left to be defended by Ex-President Gen. Obando, with 1,500 men, the Government has a force of about 700 men, under Col. Enao, who is said to have advanced as far as Cartago, and taken possession of that place, in the absence of Obando to Pasto, in the South of the State, to reduce that district, which still held out for the Government.

The Governor of Bolivar has addressed a second letter and protest to the Governor of Panama against his interference in favor of the Government by allowing the National Intendente to send men against the States of Cauca, Magdalena and Bolivar, and threatens us with war if the thing is repeated.

The acting Governor of the State of Bolivar addresses the Consuls at Panama, the following being a translation of that to the United States Consul:

Sir: I have the honor to inclose you two copies of the notes I have addressed to the Governor of Panama, under dates of the 1st and 27th January last, in the fulfillment of a duty imposed upon me by the Legislature of this State, at its last session.

By these notes you will learn that the Governments of Magdalena and Bolivar, in the present crisis, have observed a circumspect and patriotic conduct in respect to that of Panama; that they have asked that Government to maintain a neutral position, a duty imposed upon it as well by the spirit of the treaties between New-Granada and the United States of North America, and other nations, as for the security and preservation of the great interests which her peculiar position as the highway of universal commerce have made her the guardian.

If, unfortunately, which God forbid, the Government of Panama shall refuse to listen to the voice of its most intelligent citizens, and shall depart from the path indicated by conscience and duty, and involve itself in a war with its brethren of the States of Magdalena and Bolivar, and the other States of the New-Granadian Union, these States feel it their duty to protest against such action. But their forces and their arms, if hostilities against Panama should be the sad result, will never be turned against the regular and material interests of the citizens of the Government which you so worthily represent; but, on the contrary shall be employed to protect and to give complete security to them, in accordance with that civilization and progress which are inscribed on the banners of the regenerators of the Confederacy.

It is proper, moreover, to inform you that in case of invasion, the States of Magdalena and Bolivar expect, on the part of the foreigners who seek the protection of your flag, the most strict neutrality during the contest which will be forced upon us by Panama, and hope you will afford to all the belligerents the good and humane offices which are demanded by the philosophical spirit of our present civilization.

Be pleased to accept, sir, the sentiments of distinguished consideration and respect with which I subscribe myself your obedient servant.

JUAN ANTONIO DE LA ESPIELLA.

The Government and military officers of Panama, however, do not seem to apprehend that the Governor of Bolivar will be able to make good his threat, for on the 13th an expedition, consisting of 247 men and officers, with two howitzers and 2,000 spare muskets, sailed from Panama in the British mail steamer *Anne*, for a port in Cauca, probably to join the disaffected against Mosquera, in Pasto, in the southern part of the State, in the hope of beating Gen. Obando, and thus wresting the Cauca from Mosquera during his absence. These men are under the command of Gen. Julio Arboleda, who has been made commander of the Government Pacific forces.

Gov. Calvo, who was deposed as the ruler of Bolivar by Nieto, has been taken prisoner by the Liberals on the Magdalena, while on his way to Bogota. The New-Granadian steamer *Panama*, which took the Panama Representatives to Congress up the river Atrato, in the hope that they might reach Bogota by that unfrequented route, has returned to Aspinwall. She landed the representatives high up the river, but it was thought they would be made prisoners by the Liberals. The Conservatives claim that there is a quorum of Congress now in Bogota, and that that body would be convened as usual on Feb. 1.

If Gen. Mosquera shall overthrow Ospina, he will owe his success entirely to a New-Yorker Capt. Warren, author of a very readable book under the title of *Dust and Foam*, undertook to supply Mosquera with 4,000 muskets, but the Intendente of Panama having seized a previous supply, and having forbidden the shipment of any war material for the Liberal use to Cauca, Mr. Warren had to resort to stratagem to accomplish his object. He shipped his guns from New-York to Panama for Punta Arenas, Costa Rica across the Isthmus, to go on one of the Railroad Company's steamers, having previously dispatched a sailing vessel to Punta Arenas, ostensibly on a trading voyage. The markets, on the arrival of the steamer, were transferred to this vessel and taken to Buenaventura, in Cauca, where they arrived just 24 hours before a vessel of the Intendente came into port to seize her, he having got wind of what was going on, but too late.

We are now enabled to surmise, with a considerable degree of probability, the fate of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Levant*. Capt. Robinson, of the Boston ship *Daniel Elliott*, which vessel you have already learned put into Valparaiso in distress, goes home on the *Ariel*. His vessel has been condemned and sold. On the 27th of September, eleven days after the *Levant* sailed from the Sandwich Islands, Capt. R. encountered a tremendous gale, which carried away his topmasts, mizen mast, &c., and he saved his vessel with great difficulty. The *Levant*, it is feared, went down in this gale, and of course all hands were lost.

Panama has quite a large number of foreign men-of-war in port at present. The U. S. flag steamer *Lancaster*, and the sloop-of-war *St. Marys*, are in port. The British flag-ship *Bacchante*, Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Maitland, and the *Pylades*, arrived on the 11th January, and the *Termagant* on the 13th. The British corvette *Mutine* is also in port.

Señor J. M. Hurtado, Intendent-General of Panama, has been appointed by President Ospina Commissioner on the part of New-Granada, under the Cass-Herran Treaty, to award sums due to those who suffered from the Panama riot of April, 1856. He will leave here for Washington on the 7th March. Mr. Hurtado, in the management of the affairs of the Federal Government during the present revolution, has given evidence of a good deal of talent and energy. He was born and educated in England, and of course, speaks the language as well as he does his mother tongue. His wife, who is the daughter of Mr. Perry, British Consul at Venice, will follow him to Washington in May, and will be a pleasant addition to Washington official society.

Señorita Ines Arosemena, daughter of Señor Justo Arosemena, late Governor of Panama, was married a few days since to Señor Jose Manuel Fabrega, Representative in Congress from Panama. Miss Ines is one of the many young ladies of Panama who received their education at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville. F. W. R.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Honduras—A Bishop Banished and a President Excommunicated—Guatemala—Visit of President Barrios to Guatemala—Salvador—Nicaragua—Costa Rica—A President turned Shoulder-Striker.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Monday, Feb. 15, 1861.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*, Capt. Dow, arrived at this port from Central American ports on the evening of the 4th instant. She brought a large and valuable freight of indigo, coffee, sugar, silver ore, skins, &c., for Europe and the United States.

HONDURAS.

Dates are to Jan. 20. The only item is a dispute between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities. President Guardiola, it appears, among other sins against the Church, had appropriated some of its property, and claimed in behalf of the State some of its rents. Upon this, the Bishop excommunicated the President, who in revenge expatriated the Bishop.

GUATEMALA.

This State, from which we have dates to the 25th of January, was in a prosperous condition. The estimated expenses for the year 1861 were less than the income, $583,199 being the amount necessary to carry on the Government. The public debt of Guatemala amounts to only $1,686,163.

President Barrios and his suite of 60 persons, on their late visit, were treated with great consideration by the President of Guatemala, but the former found it utterly impossible to inveigle the latter into assisting him in any of his ambitious schemes. Barrios went to Guatemala to endeavor to induce Carrera to form an alliance with him, for the purpose of conquering Honduras and Nicaragua, Carrera to take the first, and Barrios the second. A little incident that took place at a convivial party illustrates the character of these two rulers. To a toast to Barrios, he made a long response, glorifying himself in an extraordinary manner, attributing the present prosperity of Salvador to the wisdom with which he governed, and concluded by toasting "Guatemala, which owes all its prosperity to the intelligent efforts of President Carrera in her behalf." "I thank his Excellency," said the President pig-driver, in reply, "for his good opinion of me, but I have never done anything for Guatemala. She owes all she has to boast of in the way of a good Government to my Ministers there at the foot of the table." The President returned to Salvador on the steamer *Guatemala*.

NICARAGUA.

Dates are to the 30th of January. Congress assembled at Managua on the 16th. President Martinez's message devotes some space to matters with the United States. He regrets that there should have been so much difficulty in agreeing upon treaty stipulations, and hopes the evil will be repaired by the present Congress.

Jonathan Gavett, who murdered Joseph L. White, Esq., is still in prison, and would soon be tried for the crime. It was generally believed he would escape punishment, as he has friends, and also money, received from his partners in his speculation in New-York.

COSTA RICA.

Dates from Punta Arenas are to the 2d January. I have received the following letter, dated "San José, Feb 1," from a gentleman who has no great love for the Government of President Montealegre, but his statements are confirmed by other creditable accounts:

"I have some facts of interest to communicate in regard to the situation of the country. In the first place, the Government has annulled the law making Punta Arenas a free port, and imposes duties upon goods introduced into it under the free laws, and even imposes duties upon effects which were introduced many years since. The Government takes no notice of any protest against this unjust measure, because the object is to drive away foreigners from the port, and give the monopoly in the hands of those who drove President Mora out from the country, in order that they might accomplish that object; while, at the same time, it will have the effect to confine trade to the little clique at San José in the mountains, who have made an arrangement to place all the maritime traffic in the hands of the French line under Capt. Le Lacheur thus thinking to drive off the steamers of the Panama Railroad Company, which have been of such benefit to the general trade of the country but which, of course, have lessened the profits of the monopolists.

Another curiosity: Señor Leonzo de Vars and President Montealegre got into a dispute the other day, the former charging that the export duties on coffee paid by the President's brother-in-law and by his Secretary of Hacienda were less than those he was obliged to pay. The President proved to De Vars that he was in error, by giving him four blows on the head with his Presidential *baton*, which wand of office was no doubt loaded with lead, for the Frenchman got his head broken in two places; and not content with this, three days after demanded that the Johnny Crapeau should withdraw his charges, which he surely must have done, because he could find no one to support him against the President, and because he must naturally have feared that class of persons like Montealegre, who ordered his brother-in-law Mora and Canas to be shot without trial.

The Government still remains under the military régimen, and it is said this state of things will last until the meeting of Congress in May, when that body will prolong the military rule, so that the Executive may follow the same road until he has completely organized a system of terror, and through that means the commercial monopoly of which I have spoken."

The coffee crop this year will not exceed 80 000 quintals. The price is very high—13 cents per pound nominally, there being none in market at Punta Arenas. F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Ecuador—Peru—Money Difficulties—Revolution in Bolivia—Deposition of President Linares—A Provisional Government Formed—Chili—Loss of an American Ship—Argentine Confederation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Friday, Feb. 15, 1861.

The British mail steamship *Bogota* arrived at Panama from South American ports, on the 6th inst. Her dates from Valparaiso are to the 18th, from La Paz, Bolivia, to the 15th, and from Lima and Callao to the 29th of January. We have no later news from Ecuador than that sent you by last mail, which announced that the National Assembly had convened at Quito under the Presidency of Gen. Flores, and that Señor Garcia Moreno, who had declined the office of *Provisional* President to which he had been named, would probably be elected President.

PERU.

An abortive attempt at revolution was made at Piura, on the night of the 27th January, the object being to declare Col. Fermin Castillo President, but it was easily suppressed. With this exception the country was quiet.

The Minister of Public Education and Worship has issued a circular to the Prefects of Peru, in which he expresses great horror and indignation at the persecutions the Holy Father at Rome has been subjected to, and in which he orders these officers to raise subscriptions in money for the benefit of His Holiness, and send the cash to the Treasury at Lima. The Archbishop in a note expresses his satisfaction at the order of the Minister, and informs him that he had anticipated his wishes, having already ordered the priests and curates to make collections.

The merchants still continue the discussion of the money and exchange question, and an interview between some of the principal of them and the fiscal officers of the Government was to be had to see what could be done to get rid of the depreciated Bolivian currency, and to regulate exchanges on a fair basis. The nominal loss on Bolivian money is now about 25 per cent. in the home business and 14 per cent when used for exchanges.

All the attempts to raise the fine frigate *Callao*, which broke down the sectional dock and sunk, have proved failures. Another and a final attempt was to have been made on the 30th, but it would probably fail

The United States steam war ships *Saranac* and *Narragansett* were at Callao. The former arrived there on the 26th January from Panama. H. B. M. flag-ship *Bacchante*, 51 guns, Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Maitland, and the *Calypso* were also at Callao. The *Bacchante* and the *Saranac* came in collision in the harbor but without much damage, the *Saranac* having had a boat stove, &c.

There is some difficulty about the new guano contracts—the house of Gibbs & Co. claiming that they have the exclusive right to the sale in England of all the article they may export up to December, when their contract will expire. The new contractors object to this, as it would, under such a rule, be a long time before they could get into the market. The Government has issued a decree limiting the sales of Gibbs & Co. to May, 1862, but that house will hold the Government to the letter of its contract.

BOLIVIA.

Dr. Linares, who finally succeeded to the Presidency of Bolivia after thirty-six failures at revolution, and who seemed to be so firmly fixed in his seat, has shared the fate of almost all South American rulers—been toppled from his throne. He was overthrown by his own ministers, through a *coup d'état*, on the night of the 13th of January. They seized him in his palace at La Paz formally deposed him, and three of them—Señores Ruperto Fernandez, Jose Maria de Acha and Manuel Antonio Sanchez—constituted themselves into a Junta to rule the country. Afterwards the President was released, and took refuge in the house of M Granier, Consul of Belgium. The Junta allege that Dr. Linares had no capacity for Government; that he was the instrument of a kitchen cabinet, composed of Señores Tomas Frias and Evaristo Valle, who were bringing the Government back to absolutism, &c. The Junta have issued a decree calling a National Convention, to meet on the 1st day of May; have called upon political exiles to return, and pardoned persons convicted of political offences. A revolution will probably follow, for although Señor Sanchez, one of the Junta, was Commander in-Chief of the army under Linares, the military do not all seem disposed to follow his lead. A portion of it has taken up a hostile attitude against the Junta, and are encamped three leagues out of La Paz. Dr. Linares was a civilian, a lawyer by profession, and a man of eminent abilities. He had introduced many necessary reforms in the Government, and was disposed to lessen the power of the priests and the military. It is charged that this *coup d'état* was brought about by the gold of President Castilla, of Peru; as Linares and Castilla had been threatening each other with war for some time.

CHILI.

The news from this State is of but slight importance. The Presidential question is the theme of the day. It is pretty much settled that Señor Varas, one of the present Ministers, will be the Government candidate, and if he is, he will be elected, although he still declares he does not wish to be a candidate.

Military operations are still in progress against the Arauca Indians, but no important results have been reached.

A great fire had destroyed some of the best portions of the coal town of Coronel.

The house of Ravenscroft, Fox & Co., has sold out to Betteley & Co. The firm of Alsop & Co., had expired by limitation, but would be renewed both at Valparaiso and Lima by several members of the firm. Mr. Munro of that firm had gone to Coquimbo to take the agency of mines.

The American ship *Daniel Elliott*, of Boston, dismasted in a gale near the Sandwich Islands, had arrived at Valparaiso and been condemned

Business in Valparaiso has been very dull the preceding fortnight. Money is scarce, and interest, of course, high Southern Flour is sold at from $3 25 to $3 50 per quintal, six months' credit. Barley dull; holders are asking $3 88 per fanega, which holders decline to pay; present price may be set at $3 75. Bar Copper $18 75 cash. To England, Freights are £2 15. To United States, $13@$14 per English ton. Exchange on London, 60 to 90 days, 44 to 44½ pence per dollar. On Paris 60 to 90 days, 4f. 50 centimes. On United States, 90 days, 13 per cent. premium.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

The dates from that country are down to the 5th December. A dispute has arisen between Gen. Saa and the Governor of the Province of San Juan, the former refusing to obey the instructions of the latter to suppress a disturbance which had been exhibited by some disaffected citizens. It appears that the General not only acted impassively to the commands of the Governor, but has united with the Governors of San Luis and Mendoza to invade San Juan, and the act has been denounced in a proclamation as one of civil war. The affair will probably lead to another of those South American episodes to which we are now fully accustomed. F. W. R.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Monday, Feb. 25.

Mr. Manierre introduced a bill amending the Charter of New York City. It abolishes the Bureau of Markets in the City Inspector's Department, and makes it a bureau in the Department of Finance. The powers of the City Inspector in said bureau are transferred to the Comptroller. Laid aside for the present.

Mr. Manierre introduced a bill in aid of the New-York Juvenile Asylum. It provides that when they have obtained by voluntary subscription $20,000, the Board of Supervisors, at their discretion, may raise $20 000 by taxation for said Asylum.

Mr. Connolly introduced a bill to amend the act appointing Commissioners to lay out the streets north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, New-York. It provides that the ground marked out for opening shall be closed, and two avenues laid out, one in continuation of Ninth-avenue, and the other to be called Manhattan-place,—the width of the latter to be 75 feet, and that of the former 100 feet.

Mr. Gardiner introduced a bill for the relief of poor imprisoned debtors. It provides that when such debtor shall make an affidavit and serve the same on the sheriff, that he is unable to support himself, the detaining creditor shall pay two dollars a week for his (the debtor's) board.

The bill to incorporate the People's Savings Bank, New York, was taken up for a third reading and was recommitted.

Several bills of local interest were then passed.

The Senate fixed the time of meeting hereafter at 10 o'clock in the morning. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly convened at 7 P. M. The attendance was quite light.

A flood of petitions poured in, in favor of the bill at present before the Select Committee, for the better regulation of the Fire Department of New-York.

Mr. Pierce reported by bill to aid the Troy University by a loan of $50,000 out of the New-York Deposit Fund.

Two bills, incorporating the New-York Passenger and Baggage Line Companies, were reported favorably.

Mr. Hutchings reported favorably the bill to exempt the telegraph employes from military and jury duty; also, favorably, the bill to consolidate the New-York District Court act.

The bills to increase the number of Justices of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District, and to divide the Eleventh Ward, Brooklyn, were reported favorably.

The Brooklyn Gaslight Company sent in a report of their business, in response to the resolutions of the Assembly.

Among the notices given, was one of a bill to transfer the unclaimed deposits in the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals to the State Treasury.

The bill to allow Agricultural and Horticultural Societies to hold $30,000 worth of real estate, was passed

Mr. Robinson introduced a bill to repeal the acts for the payment of interest on Canal drafts, and awards of the Canal Board.

Mr. Ellingwood brought in a bill to authorize the building of a pier on North River, New-York, on the south side of Pier No. 1, distant 120 feet.

Mr. Nesbitt introduced a bill for the construction of a Railroad on Bridge-street and other streets, Brooklyn.

Mr. Ferry introduced a bill to extend the term of the office of Supervisors of Towns from one to three years.

Mr. Taber introduced a bill to set apart James-slip New-York, for the use of the Long Island Sound steamboat.

Mr. Comstock introduced a bill to provide that the polls in all the cities and in the counties of Westchester, Queens, Kings and Richmond, shall be opened at sunrise and in the towns of all the other counties at any time from sunrise to 9 o'clock.

Mr. Brough introduced a bill to provide that all real estate shall be assessed to the full amount of its value, and that the person in occupation shall pay the same, but a proportionate amount of the tax shall be deducted from the interest or principal of any mortgage on said estate. Mortgages on property not liable to taxation shall hereafter be assessed separately.

Mr. Hardy introduced a bill to amend the Charter of New-York in relation to the collection of assessments, and prescribing certain regulations in regard thereto; also, a bill to repeal that section in the New-York Tax bill of last year which gives the Common Council power to contract for the cleaning of streets and repairs of roads without reference to the lowest bidder; also, a bill to provide that Inspectors of Elections and District Canvassers shall be residents of the election districts for which they are elected or appointed.

Mr. Bingham introduced a resolution empowering the Judiciary Committee to inquire into alleged abuses in the impanneling of jurors, with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Woodruff, the bill for the better regulation of the New-York Fire Department was moved forward to a second Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Bellis introduced a resolution to inquire of the Attorney-General what vote is necessary to pass the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill.

The bill to impose a half mill tax to pay the Canal debt contracted under article seven of the Constitution, was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

Much Obliged.—We are indebted to Adams' Express for New-Orleans papers to Feb. 21. Journals from other Southern cities of dates correspondingly late are received through the same channel. So long as this institution exists it is useless for States to try to get out of the Union.

Explanatory.—Mr. S. J. Anderson requests us to state that his note, concerning the salute fired on the Battery in honor of the Southern Confederacy, published in the Charleston *Mercury*, was written to Dr. Robertson, of Charleston, and was never intended for publication.

Kansas Relief.—J. E. Williams, Treasurer of the Kansas Relief Committee, acknowledges, for the week ending Feb. 22, the reception of cash contributions amounting to $17,293 69.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. W. B. Wright and E. Cook, of Kingston, and E. Dauchey, of Troy; Capt. Williams, of Norwich; Col. Pike and Mr. Rice, of Japan; Col. C. C. James, of R. I.; J. A. Stevens, of N. Y.; J. Bailey, of Charleston; Capt. Ware, of Boston, and J. P. McFarland, of San Francisco, are at the Astor House.

Judge Satterley, of San Francisco; W. K. Alexander, of Australia; J. G. Heusler, of Chili; J. C. Ainsworth, of Cuba; W. S. White and W. O. Pender, of the U. S. Army; A. Hungerford, of Ga., and T. Tuttle, of Miss., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

P. Benere, of Palermo, Sicily; H. W. Fitzosborn and A. C. Stimms, of the United States Navy, and Capt. D. H. Silver, of St. Louis, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

R. L. Fay, of Boston; Mr. Levering, of Boston; E. E. Longfoot and family, of Oregon; H. A. M. Cairac and W. A. Stephens of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

J. G. Daly and M. B. Daly, of Halifax; J. Shepard, of New-Orleans; J. P. Howard, of New-York; J. Plummer, of Pennsylvania; J. C. Townley, of Cincinnati; A. C. Craig, of Philadelphia, and T. N. Rice, of Panama, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. Hitchcock, of the United States Navy, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

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IMMENSE ESTABLISHED CITY CIRCULATION!
DAILY AVERAGE FOR 1858..........56,172
DAILY AVERAGE FOR 1859..........61,480
DAILY AVERAGE FOR 1860..........61,565

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 82 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

1861. Spring Styles. 1861.
LEARY & CO.'S Successors, HUNT & DUSENBURY,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House,
Will introduce on SATURDAY, March 2, (in addition to their standard Hat,) a new quality of Fine Silk Hat.
PRICE, $3 75.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
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Shirts Made to Order, and warranted to fit, at Shirt and Collar dépôt Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
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Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed, in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Gifford's Homœopathic Specific Remedies are used with great success. The list comprises remedies for nearly all the ills that flesh is heir to. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, Proprietor, No. 562 Broadway

New Invented Wigs and Toupees, also Moldavia Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR. No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

Curtis—Lewis.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 25, at the Washington-square Methodist Episcopal Church, by Rev Dr McFarland, B Frank Curtis to Effie Lewis, third daughter of Joseph and Euphemia Lewis, all of this City.

Raybold—Hooey.—In Bedford, Clinton County, on Tuesday, Feb. 19, by Rev. Geo. Ransom, James L. Raybold, of Boston, Mass., to Lizzie M. Hooey, of the former place.

DIED.

Craig.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 24, Harriet R., wife of James J. Craig.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Howard R Martin, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., from her late residence 126 West 23d-st.

Morgan.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 24, Mary, wife of Daniel Morgan, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday the 26th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence No. 58 West 22d-st.

McKenna.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 24 Louisa McKenna, in the 75th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son, Hugh McKenna, and son-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, James Lynch, No. 90 East 21st st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Jacobus—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock A. M., Mary Amelia, wife of John Jacobus, aged 49 years.

Funeral will take place this day (Tuesday,) 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 70 St. Mark's-place Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

Beam.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, of scarlet fever, James B. Beam, son of James B. and Elizabeth Beam, aged 1 year, 7 months and 15 days.

Beam.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 24, of scarlet fever, Martin R. Beam, only child of James B. and Elizabeth Beam, aged 3 years 6 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the latter, on Wednesday at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, 104th st and 3d-av., without further notice.

Craig—In this City on Monday morning, Feb. 25, John B., eldest son of John S. and Sarah E. Craig, aged 13 years and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 164 Wooster-st His remains will be taken to Rahway, N. J., for interment

Reed—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 21, of consumption, George Y. son of Jane Reed, in the 24th year of his age.

McConkey.—In this City on Monday, Feb. 25, Elizabeth McConkey, widow of the late Thomas McConkey, aged 62 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 346 10th av. without further invitation.

Moore—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 24, Mr. Joseph Moore, aged 54 years 2 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Charter Oak Lodge No. 249 F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 Barrow-st., on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock

Preterre.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 25, Dr. Peter A. Preterre, a native of France, and for the last 53 years a resident of this City, aged 82 years.

Funeral services will be held at the house of his son, Dr. P. A Preterre, No. 515 Pearl-st, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M. His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend, without any further invitation

Wardner.—On Monday, Feb. 25, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Wm. M. Evarts, Maria Louisa Wardner, aged 25 years.

Her remains will be taken to Windsor, Vt., for burial.

Desabaije.—On Monday, Feb. 25, Gustavus Desabaije, formerly of St. Domingo, and for many years a resident of this City, aged 69 years

His friends, and those of Mme. Chegaray, his sister, are invited to attend his funeral service, at the Church of St Vincent de Paul, 23d-st., on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock precisely.

Rowland—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 23, of inflammation of the lungs, Pauline, daughter of Wm. S. and Pauline Rowland, aged 12 months and 18 days.

Her remains will be taken to Fairfield, Conn., for interment.

Sanger.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Feb 24, Freddy, son of Henry D and Sarah Marshall Sanger, aged 3 years, 11 months and 8 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No 7 East Baltic-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Tanner—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, Charles R. Tanner, aged 34 years and 1 month.

☞ New London. Conn., papers please copy.

Dunham—In Jersey City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 24, of putrid sore throat, Charles C., son of G. H. and Eliza Dunham, aged 10 months and 22 days

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock at No. 287 South 5th-st., Jersey City His remains will be taken to Plainfield, N. J., for interment.

Wilson.—In Hoboken N. J., on Monday, Feb. 25 James Arthur son of James H and Eliza Wilson, aged 19 years, 1 month and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the M. E. Church, corner of Garden and 4th sts Hoboken

Perkins—In Rahway, N J, on Sunday, Feb. 24, suddenly, B. Douglass, son of L. Murray and the late Caroline C. Perkins, aged 7 years, 1 month and 8 days.

Addison.—In St. Paul, Minnesota, on Wednesday, Feb. 13, Joseph Addison son of the late Thomas Addison, aged 25 years 5 months and 20 days.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, Samuel D. Addison, Wyckoff-st., second house from New-York-av. Brooklyn. Take Fulton Ferry and Fulton-av. cars.

Littell.—In Hibernia, Fla, on Monday, Feb. 18, J. Dunn Littell.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) 26th inst, at 12 M., from his late residence, No 10 Union-place, Hoboken, N. J. Interment at Staten Island.

Bossange—In Paris on Tuesday, Feb. 5, Sarah Emmeline Bossange, wife of Leopold Bossange, of Paris, and daughter of the late Daniel Appleton, of this City

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 145, Feb. 25, 1861.
66, 62, 55, 36, 45, 1, 4, 15, 73, 18, 23, 41, 30.
Class No. 146, Feb. 25, 1861.
31, 38, 42, 56, 10, 75, 60, 34, 24, 61, 33, 22, 18.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 25, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

DISUNION AND SLAVERY.
A SERIES OF LETTERS
TO
Hon. W. L. YANCEY, of Alabama,
BY
HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York.
I.—THE NORTHERN STATES AND THE SLAVE TRADE IN 1787.
II.—THE MOTIVES AND OBJECTS OF THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.
III.—SECESSION UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AND IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT WAR.
IV.—THE PRECISE NATURE OF THE PENDING ISSUE—THE DUTY OF THE NORTH AND THE TRUE POLICY OF THE SLAVEHOLDING STATES.
For sale at the TIMES Office,
Printing-House-Square.

TO ALL WHO USE HORSES.—DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in pint bottles, price only 50 cents, is warranted cheaper and superior than any article in the market for the cure of Cuts, Galls, Lameness of all kinds, Colic, &c. This is no humbug article; try a bottle; it will speak for itself. Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
FORWARD TO
NEW-ORLEANS
In four days all rail. Other cities South are reached with equal speed. Contracts for time, price, insurance, &c., can be made on application to JOHN HOEY, at our office, No. 59 Broadway.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

JAMES BUCHANAN, AS YOU WILL SOON be in New-York,
GO TO BROWN'S, No. 13 Broad-st., near Wall,
And you will get anything you want to refresh the inner man. The renowned oysters of Decker, the refreshing beverage of Whitney, and the elegant Parisian dinners of Geigler. Recollect, the number is
13 13 13 13 13 13 13 BROAD ST.,
The Star Restaurant of America.
13 13 13 13 13 13 13 Broad-st.

A GUIDE TO WASHINGTON, 25 CENTS.
The March No. of
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
Contains a Description of the Seat of Government, with three engravings, together with all the Running Time-Tables of Railways, and 100 Maps. Price 25 cents.
Sent free by mail on receipt of price.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The members of the Elm Park Association will please meet at the Club House in 8th-av., between 130th and 131st sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 P. M.
By order of MORGAN L. MOTT, President.

DR. CHAS. ALEX. GUILMETTE
Has removed his office to No. 87 Prince-st., near Broadway. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M.

A SOOTHING LETTER.

GEORGE A. FOWLER, of Guilford, writes under date June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time in a thirty-five years' drug business that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording quietude and relief without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

Give us an old nurse for diseases incident to the period of teething in children. Here you have that old nurse for 25 cents, in the form of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP never fails to give immediate relief.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by all Druggists throughout the United States.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "Cordials" and other nostrums prepared by pretended M. D.'s have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle

RELIEF FOR THE POOR OF BROOKLYN.

A public meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn will be held, in the Supreme Court Room, City Hall on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, 26th instant, at 7½ o'clock, to consider the condition of the suffering poor—many of whom, without employment, are destitute of all means of support. The funds of the "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor" are exhausted, and, unless prompt relief is furnished, a large number of worthy families, heretofore self-sustaining, must be driven into the streets as beggars or suffer the inevitable consequences of destitution. A general and punctual attendance is requested.

SAMUEL S. POWELL, Mayor.
GEO. HALL, President of the Association.

S. B. Chittenden,	Horace B. Claflin,	S. T. Spear,
Edwd. A. Lambert,	Luther B. Wyman,	John Schenck,
Smith J. Eastman,	Wm. M. Harris,	Arthur W. Benson,
Isaac H. Frothingham,	Walter J. Griffith,	
	R. S. Storrs, Jr.,	John D. Cocks,
R. P. Buck,	Fredk. A. Farley,	Stephen Crowell,
Caleb Barstow,		John J. Studwell,
Daniel Ayres,	Benj. C. Cutler,	Geo. S. Stephenson,
Thos. Messenger,	A. N. Littlejohn,	
Henry E. Pierrepont,	Theo. L. Cuyler,	A. B. Baylis.
	Francis Vinton,	

TRUSSES! TRUSSES! TRUSSES!
HERNIA or RUPTURE can now be radically cured by using the new and improved
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS.
It produces what has long been wanted in a Truss. Every afflicted person should not be a day without one. Pamphlets free. LADIES' SUPPORTERS on the same principle. Brace Suspenders for ladies and gentlemen, wholesale and retail.
GREGORY & CO.,
No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

THE FAMINE IN KANSAS.

APPEAL FOR THE DESTITUTE FROM THE NEW-YORK CITY COMMITTEE.

WM. C. BRYANT, Chairman. J. E. WILLIAMS, Treas.

Chas H. Marshall,	Seth B. Hunt,	R. H. McCurdy,
Morris Ketchum,	G. C. Bronson,	Chas. W. Elliott,
Daniel Lord,	Daniel Drew,	J. S. Wadsworth.

It has become our imperative duty to urge upon the public attention the fact that over 40,000 of our fellow-citizens in Kansas are now in imminent danger of starving.

THEY MUST BE SUSTAINED. Will you help us to help them?

To assure you that whatever you do will reach them, we state that in every destitute township is a Relief Committee—these are all represented by the Territorial Committee, of which Gen. Pomeroy is Chairman, who at Atchison devotes his whole time and energy, with assistants, to the receipt and distribution of contributions of food and clothing, all of which are delivered upon requisitions of town Committees, and are distributed through them. Money and clothing are needed from us; food can be got in the West.

Our Treasurer is John E. Williams, *President of the Metropolitan Bank*, New-York City. All money sent to him will be applied to the payment of Gen. Pomeroy's drafts, on account of freights and sacks. We appeal to you all to unite with us in alleviating this great calamity. There is no time to be lost.

First—We ask individuals, everywhere, to contribute at once, and to urge it upon their friends and neighbors.

Second—We appeal to all churches, and organized bodies to act promptly, generously and efficiently.

Third—We urge upon every Governor of every State immediately to bring this matter to the attention of their Legislatures and people. Our last statistics show that nearly $200,000 is needed within the coming fortnight, to supply this people with seed for Spring planting.

All money sent to our Treasurer, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, will be gratefully acknowledged and effectively used.

All Clothing should be sent to "GEN. POMEROY, Atchison, Kansas," and freight should be prepaid.

COLDS! COUGHS!!
BROWN'S
BRONCHIAL
TROCHES
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, clear and give strength to the voice of
PUPLIC SPEAKERS
AND SINGERS.
Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness and Sore Throat* are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists in the United States, at 25 cents a box.

"DO YOU WANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES?"—Will make the beard grow on the most smooth and beardless face six weeks after the first application. My Onguent has now been before the public for eight years; it never has been known to fail, or stain or injure the skin. It is the only known thing that will really force the beard to grow. I send it to any address in the United States by mail, postage free. Price $1.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

HALL OF THE ALPHA OF THE SIGMA PHI, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The Thirty-fourth anniversary of the Sigma Phi will be held in the Hall of the Alpha of New-York, on MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1861. A general attendance of graduate members is earnestly requested. E. P. Y

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COMPANION TO A LADY.—A YOUNG lady of education and refinement, desires an engagement as companion to a lady or invalid, in city or country; is of a cheerful disposition, agreeable, and willing to make herself generally useful. A comfortable home more an object than high remuneration. References exchanged. Address, for one week, Miss F. DAVIS, box No. 164, *Times* office.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and do plain sewing, and make herself generally useful; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted as chambermaid or nurse, and to do plain sewing, by an American Protestant young woman; is kind to children, and highly recommended. Call at No. 154 8th av., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young English Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or child's nurse; is willing to do plain sewing; good reference. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No 67 West 18th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A respectable Scotch girl wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or plain sewing. Call at No. 77 Degraw st., South Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman; is willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 229 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation in a small private family, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pies; can make all kinds of desserts; will assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for Tuesday and Wednesday, or the whole week if not engaged, at No. 212 East 13th-st., corner of 1st av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation as head cook in a small hotel or large boarding-house, or as pastry cook; would take full charge of the kitchen; is an economical woman, and understands her business in all its branches, viz., soups, meats, game, jellies, deserts &c. Call, for two days, at No. 9 6th-st., first floor, front room. Best of City references.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A RESPECTABLE private family as cook: understands soups, meats, game, jellies, creams and pastry, and is a good bread and cake baker. Has the best of reference from her last place. The country preferred. Call, for two days, at No. 488 6th av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 2.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Englishwoman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; is willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation; good City reference can be given as to character and capability, if required. Call, for two days, at No. 69 West 10th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, a situation as good cook; is a good economist, and understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker and will assist in the washing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as good cook; understands meats, pastry, soups and jellies, and all kinds of desserts; also is a good baker of bread; can give the best of City reference, given from her employers. Call or address No. 65 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., first floor, front room. Call for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED. A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Two years' reference from last situation. To be seen, for two days, at No 73 West 17th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A PERSON who can be well recommended by some of the highest families in the City; understands her business in all its branches and has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, with excellent city reference, a situation as cook, in all its branches; understands pastry, soups, jellies and game, and is an excellent baker of all kinds; is willing to assist in washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 183 East 17th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class professed German cook, only in a first-class private house; she understands the business perfectly, American as English or French cooking, and is a learned pastry cook; best of City reference given, when applied. Address M. W., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first rate cook; an excellent baker; no objections to go in the country, or to assist with the washing or ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 301 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts. The best of City reference.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook; is an excellent cook, and will assist with the washing and ironing if required; has six years' recommendations. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; perfectly understands French and English cooking in all its branches, soups and pastries and jellies. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 12th-st., near University-place. No objections to the country.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES A situation as good cook in a private family; would have no objection to assist a little with the washing; good City reference can be had. Call at No. 63 20th-st., first door from 6th-av. and door off 2d flight of stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived five years with one family; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as good plain cook, to assist in washing and ironing. Call or address No. 56 Suffolk-st., New-York, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED. A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook, in a private family; good City reference given. Apply at No. 132 8th-st., Clinton-place, in the rear room, (No 22) for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an experienced woman as cook, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family and has no objection to go to the country for the Summer; she can give the best of City reference. Call at No 244 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable girl, as cook; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; or as laundress; good City reference given. Call at No. 118 West 27th-st., second floor, Room No. 6.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED. A SITUATION BY A respectable girl to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No 433 Hudson-st., in the rear building, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation to do plain cooking, washing and ironing. Can give good City reference. Apply at No. 167 East 22d-st., fourth floor, Room No 15.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework. Call at No. 201 West 2[illegible]th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY two colored young women, situations in City or country—one as good cook and laundress, makes excellent bread and pies, &c.; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and will assist in the washing; they are highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations, by two respectable girls, one as cook and one as chambermaid and waiter, in a respectable family; can give the best references from last employers. Address No. 171 East 32d-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two young women, one as plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or assist in the washing and ironing; can produce the best City of reference. Apply at No. 93 West [illegible]9th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, situations by two persons, one as cook; is a first-rate cook, in a private family; no objection to assist in plain washing; has best of City reference from her last place. The other as laundress; no objection to assist in light chamberwork if required; can do all kinds of French fluting; has best of City reference from her last place; wish to be employed together. Apply at No 120 East 20th-st., first door from 3d-av., top floor, back room.

AS COOK—NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY TWO respectable girls, situations; the first is an experienced cook; understands meats and pastry; would assist in the washing; the other as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 East 9th-st., near 1st-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A lady that breaks up house has to part with her two girls, and desires to find for them situations together in some private family; one as a good cook, who understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, pastry and desserts; the other is a first-class waitress or chambermaid. She will recommend them. Call at No 95 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., first floor.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, a situation in a small family as plain cook and laundress; the highest character from her last employer. Apply at No. 48 West 13th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman, with good reference, wishes a situation in the City or country; is a good plain cook and a good baker of bread and pies; is also a good washer and ironer; will do the whole work of a family. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED BY a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can do chamberwork, and is willing and obliging to her employers. Call at No. 111 26th st.; can be seen for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl, either as general housemaid or chambermaid; understands plain cooking, washing and ironing; references given if required. No. 61 West 29th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

GOOD SERVANTS—WHITE OR COLORED—Can be procured at Weir's Intelligence Office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., late 82 Spring-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman wishes a situation to do housework or cook, wash and iron in a small, quiet family, or to take charge of the washing in a hotel; can keep accounts correctly; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No 198 West 21st-st.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A CLEAN, TIDY AND handy young woman, with very good reference, wants a situation in City or country; can cook, bake, and wash and iron well; is also a good dairymaid; is of kind disposition and fond of children. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY IN GOOD standing, would like a situation in a gentleman's family as housekeeper; she is fully qualified as to ability and economy; can give abundant reference. Address CATHERINE H., housekeeper, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY an excellent, competent woman, in a gentleman's family; can do up fluting and muslins in the best style. Good reference given. None but gentlemen's families need apply. Call at No. 214½ West 25th-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant woman as laundress. Good City references can be given. Address E. F., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman as laundress or chambermaid and to do fine washing, or nurse. Can take charge of a baby from its infancy; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 132 West 20th-st. front house, front room, first floor. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, a situation as child's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand or bottle; or would do chamberwork and washing; has most excellent reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as children's nurse by a very experienced woman, who can tend an infant from its birth; is a neat, plain sewer. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED by a middle aged Protestant woman as infant's nurse; can take the whole management of a baby from its birth; is a good sewer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 1,428 Broadway between 40th and 41st sts., in the trimming store. No objection to the country.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a respectable Protestant woman, who has lost her own first baby, five months old; good references if required. Inquire, for two days, at No. 130 Clinton-place, 8th-st., rear house, Room No. 21.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted by a magnificent seamstress a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; is quick at the needle; will wait on a lady and do her washing and sewing; is a competent seamstress; wages $7 to $8. Also, a thorough waitress and parlormaid; do the fine washing in style; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as seamstress in a private family; understands dressmaking and boys' clothing; would have no objection to assist with grown children; reference can be had; can be seen at No. 63 20th-st., first door from 6th av., and first door off second flight of stairs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as seamstress; would go by the week or month; understands sewing on ladies' and children's dresses and is a good shirt-maker; has good City reference. Call at No. 460 West 23d-st., until engaged.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a neat and quick seamstress; has no objection to assist with chamberwork or children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 30 West 31st-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT Protestant young woman, a situation as professed waitress; thoroughly understands her business; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a first-class waitress, one who understands her business; has six years reference in the City. Apply at No. 187 Houston-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class waitress. Call at No. 63 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young woman desires a situation as waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing in a private family; understands her duties thoroughly in either situation; the very best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 120 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

AS WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUATION wanted in a small private family; would have no objection to assist with washing and ironing; has good reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 10 Clarkson-st., New-York.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY FAMILY, either in the City or country, in want of a steady, smart and capable servant girl, highly recommended to do cooking, washing and ironing or general housework, for moderate wages, can be suited, by applying at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c. at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

GOOD SERVANTS AND PLENTY OF THEM, including French and German, with City reference, may be found at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway, formerly Bible-house. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

AS CUTTER AND GLAZIER.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation in a lead and glass store, as cutter and glazier, or in any business where he could make himself useful; he has also been used to the fancy trade. Address A. J., Box No. 215, *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young Englishman as groom and coachman, in a private family; or would go as groom and valet to a gentleman traveling; has had many years' experience in England, and understands the care and treatment of horses thoroughly; has good City reference from his last place. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's harness store, No. 50 4th-av., for two days, or a note addressed to W. P. will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married man, a Protestant, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a competent groom and steady driver, and is willing to devote the whole of his time to the interest of his employer, and would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; understands plain gardening. Address A. J., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED. A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family, by a young man who has lived in that capacity for several years in this City with the best of families; can produce satisfactory reference for capability in driving, taking care of horses, harness, &c.; he is quick, willing and obliging, and a temperate, safe man. Address F. W., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SOBER, steady man, a situation as coachman; is an excellent groom and a very careful driver; if required, has a thorough knowledge of a vegetable and flower garden; can produce the best of recommendations from the most respectable families. Address a note to J. H., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS to procure a situation for his coachman; he is sober, honest, obliging and very industrious, and can be trusted implicitly; any person in want of such a man would do well by calling or addressing a note to No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family either in City or country by a single man of strictly temperate habits, who thoroughly understands his business; can produce satisfactory reference. Address or apply, for one week, at Mr. Lowden's saddlery-store, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and would assist in the garden. Can procure the best reference, and is willing to make himself useful. Address M. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISHMAN, 26 years of age, a situation as coachman; best of City reference, and understands his business; also the handling of colts. Address for two days, J. P., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a young man (English) who thoroughly understands his business; has first-class City reference. Address W. B., Mr. Lowry's saddlery, No. 932 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN wants a situation as coachman and gardener; a good reference from his last situation. Address CHARLES H., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM, &c.—WANTED, by an Englishman and his wife, situations; him as coachman or groom; understands the care and management of horses and plain gardening; his wife as chambermaid or waitress, or to assist in the care of children; has had long experience, and good references. Call or address, for two days, C. B., No. 62 Pacific st., between Boerum and Smith sts., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM AND COACHMAN.—Wanted, a situation as coachman, or groom and coachman, in a gentleman's family, by an active, steady Englishman in the prime of life; is a married man and has one child; is willing to make himself useful to his employer; has lived with the first of families in Europe and in this City and country; can furnish the finest of reference; fully understands the management and treatment of horses; can wait on table, if required; knows a little about plain gardening, as his present employer can give full particulars; a place in the country preferred; would like to procure a situation by the first or second week of March, or the 1st of April. Call or address, for one week. J. N., 49 Stanton st., top floor.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM AND COACHMAN, a study, respectable Protestant man; he has four years City reference from his last place; he will be found a first-class man, and will be strongly recommended. Address N. H. R., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the business in all its branches; can also do plain gardening; can be furnished with the best of City references for the last 12 months; has no objection to the country. Address B. W., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a sober, steady young man; is a careful driver, and understands the care of horses perfectly; would assist in the garden. Address P. F., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as coachman, or coachman and plain gardener, by a single man, English; has had 16 years' experience; can give the best of City reference; wages not so much an object as a comfortable situation. Address GEORGE, Mr. Smith's Seed Store, No. 71 Liberty-st., for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A Scotchman, with the best reference, wishes a situation; is a very careful driver; is kind to and understands the care of horses; is also a good plain gardener; will make himself useful. Call, or address FREDERICK, No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED a situation by a Protestant single man; is a good groom and careful driver; understands gardening, also milking; is willing to make himself generally useful; city and country reference. Address *Times* Office, T. P., Box No. 218.

AS FARMER, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT man, a situation as farmer and gardener; perfectly understands his business in both departments; understands the care of a greenhouse and fruit trees; has excellent City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 124 4th av., near 12th-st., or address J. H.

AS FIRST-CLASS GARDENER.—WANTED, by a sober German, a situation as first-class gardener; understands gardening in all its branches; he is perfectly competent to take charge of a first-class residence, and understands also the management of horses and cattle; good references given from well-known gentlemen in the City. Address GARDENER, Box No. 214 *Times* Office, or to Mr. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a gardener, with a practical knowledge of the culture, pruning, propagation of fruit trees, grape vines, flowering plants and all kinds of vegetables; pleasure ground, lawn roads, and ornamental planting promptly attended to, with neatness; has the best of City reference. Apply at or address F. D., at Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, (an Englishman) who thoroughly understands the care of a gentleman's place; can be trusted in his master's absence; understands the laying out of new grounds, the care of greenhouses, forcing of grapes, flower and vegetable gardens, and all kinds of pruning; has references from his former employers. Address R. T. R., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a man who thoroughly understands gardening in all its various branches; can give the best of reference as to honesty, sobriety and industry; has had charge of excellent places for over 20 years; is not afraid to work; is civil, active and handy in a variety of arts, which his testimonials will show. Address P. O. G., No. 15 John-st., or Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man with a small family, or would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place, his farming, stock, &c., or he would hire a farm and work it on shares; has good reference from his last employers. Address P. K., J. M. Thorburn's Seed Store, No. 15 John-st., or Mr. Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway, for 3 days.

AS GARDENER.—A YOUNG MAN, (MARRIED and without children,) would like a situation as gardener. He understands how to take care of graperies and greenhouses, is a good vegetable grower and willing to make himself useful to his employer. Apply to ISAAC BUCHANAN, No. 9 West 17th-st., where satisfactory references can be seen.

AS GARDENER.—A MAN PRACTICALLY qualified to fill the situation in all its branches, with advantage to his employer; no objection to superintend a small farm; no family but wife, who would take care of dairy or poultry; best reference given. Call on or address T. O. R., at Mr. Bridgman's, No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, single man, who is a good plain gardener, and would take care of a horse and a cow if required, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce good references. Address L. N., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; is a married man without family. Good recommendations from his last place, where he lived seven years. Apply at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, for H. T. G.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a man that understands his business in all kinds of gardening in general and laying out of new places; will make himself useful. Can be highly recommended from his employers. Can be seen by addressing M. D., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man without family, who understands his business perfectly well; is sober and industrious; has good references. Address to D. M. C., at A. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—A SINGLE GERMAN MAN, with good reference, wishes a situation to work in a garden, take care of horses, and make himself useful. Address B. N., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED. A SITUATION by a young man of sober, steady and industrious habits; the advertiser understands working in a garden or around a gentleman's place and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address GARDENER, for two days, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED. A SITUATION by a young Protestant single German, as gardener and farmer; understands green house grafting and botany; good references will be given from his last employer. Call at No 218 West 37th-st.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a man who understands his business in both, and has had long experience in this country; understands the laying out of new places; can be highly recommended from his employer. Address M. H., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A young man, of steady habits, wishes a situation as gardener and coachman; understands the above in all its branches; the carriage and horses if required. Call at Mr. Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., New-York, or address Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, by a respectable man, a situation as gardener and farmer, or either separate; he understands both in all their branches; has had 15 years' experience—11 years in one place; can be well recommended, if required. Address, for two days. J. W., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED. A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by an active and competent young man, who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to leave the City. Can be seen or address C. E., No. 8[illegible]1 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., in Mr. Corwin's store, for three days. Good City reference.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man, of pleasing address and thorough knowledge of his business; has lived in some of the most respectable City families, to whom he will refer for his qualifications. Address J., No 104 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., in drug store.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION in a private family as waiter; understands his business in all its branches; can give good reference. Call for two days at No. 62 University-place, in the cabinet maker's store.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable man, as waiter in a private family or respectable boarding-house; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 56 West 26th-st.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG man wishes a situation as coachman and plain gardener; is a very superior driver, kind to horses, and knows how to manage them; is also a good plain gardener; will make himself generally useful; has good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

GROCERY BUSINESS.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation in a wholesale or retail grocery establishment; has six years' experience; can keep a set of books; can furnish satisfactory reference; has no objection to leave the City. Address C. P. R., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

TO HOTELS AND OTHERS.—WANTED, A situation as steward or cook by a person of general experience in the business; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for three days, at No. 111 Sullivan-st., in the rear, second floor.

HELP WANTED.

A CABINET-MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER WANTED.—To one that can do general jobbing in both branches of the business a permanent situation will be given. None but a steady man need apply to A. W. BARNES, No. 144 Chatham-st., up stairs between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock this day.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, immediately, a chambermaid and waitress, Protestant, to go to New-Haven; family of two, and three in help; wages good; City reference required. Call at No. 28 4th-av., this morning early, or call for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY IN A PRIVATE family, a first-class German or Scotch Protestant cook; the best of City reference required from her last place; none other than those above described need apply. Call at No. 301 5th-av., between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M. for two days.

THREE OR FOUR SALESMEN.—WANTED, three or four first-class salesmen for our "Wholesale Domestic Dry Goods Department." Those having a cash and short time trade will be liberally dealt with. Apply by letter to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRUG STORE IN Boston, a young man who can take charge of a set of hands, and superintend the putting up of orders. None need apply but those who have had experience in this business. The best of reference required. Address in full, Box No. 3,854, Boston Post-office.

WANTED.—TWO GERMAN GIRLS FOR GENERAL housework; one must be a first-rate washer and ironer, good plain cook. Inquire at Nos. 262 and 264 Front-st.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER; A stewardess for a steamer; two clerks; two porters. Apply at No. 7 Chatham square.

INSTRUCTION.

$36.—EXCELLENCE WITH ECONOMY.—$36 pays for board, fuel, and washing, with common branches, for 14 weeks. Brick buildings; the largest, best-arranged, and best-sustained Boarding Seminary in the State; a graduate's course for ladies; young men prepared for business or for College; a department for lads and Misses. Spring term commences March 28. For circulars or for rooms, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal on Washington-square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Third term begins Feb. 11 1861. CLARKE & FANNING Proprietors.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y. **$40 PAYS BOARD AND** Common English 14 weeks. Term opens April 12. For Catalogues, address R. C. FLACK A. M.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its fortieth semi-annual session April 4, 1861. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars containing full particulars.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A superior boarding school establishment, in Westchester Co., 26 miles from New-York. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium Broadway, corner 13th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge (at entrance,) carpenter's shop tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres, under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE GENTEEL VILLA residence owned by the subscriber, situated on the corner of Jamaica av. and Franklin-place, in the village of Flushing, L. I. The place has a fine lawn in front, replete with ornamental trees and shrubbery, and an excellent vegetable garden in addition. It is well calculated for a gentleman doing business in this City, being within five minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt, which runs back and forth to the City six or eight times daily; also, within twelve minutes' walk of the steamboat which runs two or three times a day, embracing in its route the most beautiful scenery within the same distance of this City. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, at No. 135 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st. N. LAWRENCE VAN ZANDT

COUNTRY SEAT IN ORANGE, N. J. FOR SALE—Situate directly on Orange Mountain, commanding one of the finest landscapes in the country. New-York City and Harbor, Brooklyn, Staten Island and the Narrows, with Newark, Elizabeth, and numerous small villages immediately under the eye. The property adjoins Dr Marcy's, of this City, and is in complete order, thoroughly drained roads and walks, laid with stone. The house contains 14 rooms; bathroom furnished with hot and cold water; has GAS THROUGHOUT. A good cistern and well; commodious stable, etc., etc., on the property. For further particulars, inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO. No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET FROM 1ST OF MAY—A LARGE AND handsomely finished residence, commanding an unsurpassed view of the City of New-York, the Bay and harbor, five minutes' walk to the cars to either Hoboken or Jersey City ferries; being one of the most desirable dwellings in the City, provided with all the modern improvements. To a desirable tenant the rent will be put very low. The carpets and other furniture, all quite new, will be sold on easy terms. Also two other commodious houses nearly adjoining to let. Apply to ABR. COLLARD, on the premises, corner of Beacon and Palisade av., Hudson City, N. J.

TO LET.—STATEN ISLAND.—ONE FURNISHED large family mansion, and two unfurnished houses, at New-Brighton, containing gas, bath-rooms, waterworks, speaking tubes, and all modern conveniences; also stables, coach-houses, fine woodlands and lawns, fruit flower and kitchen gardens; situation unsurpassed, on the heights, and within five minutes of the ferry. For further particulars, apply to CHAS. K. HAMILTON, No. 6 Hanover-st., Post's Buildings.

FOR SALE—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON River, two miles below Poughkeepsie 58 acres of land, extending from the Post road to the river, adjoining the residence of Prof. Morse and formerly part of the estate of Henry Livingston, deceased. For the formation of an elegant country seat, with extensive and ornamental grounds, the above is unsurpassed by any situation on the Hudson. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Building Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF the late Edward Corning, at Rye, Westchester Co. There are 16½ acres of land, finely situated on the Post Road, about two miles from Rye and Mamaroneck dépôts of New-Haven Railroad, a good frame dwelling-house, and outbuildings. It will be sold with or without the household furniture, horses, carriages, stocks, &c. For further particulars, apply to JASPER C. CORNING, Administrator, No. 76 Duane-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, with 16 acres of excellent land, situated in Westchester County, near the dépôt, and within 20 minutes' ride of 27th-st., on the New Haven Railroad. The buildings are new and modern; hot and cold water, bath room &c.; shade and fruit trees. Will be sold low, or exchanged for a City house or country seat with less land. Inquire of GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT OLD LYME, CONN.—The house is large and built in the very best manner. Out-buildings are ample. 20 acres of land attached. One mile distant from railroad station. Three trains daily to New-York, steamboat every evening. The grounds are handsomely laid out with forest, evergreen and fruit trees. Apply to A. W. LORD, No. 11 Wall-st., or D. CHADWICK, Old Lyme.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN ORANGE, N. J.—A country residence, consisting of a well-built double-frame house, with nearly two acres of ground, five minutes' walk from the dépôt, yet sufficiently retired from the village; forty minutes from New-York and Morris and Essex Railroad. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire of THOMAS H. NORRIS, No. 62 Gold st., New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE, (room for about eighty guests,) beautifully located on Long Island Sound and one hour distant by New-Haven Railroad. Was painted and newly furnished last year. The place would make a most desirable branch house for some one already engaged in the business in this City. Anonymous communications will not be replied to. Address Box No. 2,196 Post-office.

PROPERTY IN STAMFORD CONN., FOR SALE OR RENT.—A new first-class dwelling-house and barn, in the most desirable part of the village. The house is of beautiful model, rooms spacious. Has reservoir and bath room and conveniently arranged throughout. Some land, also, will be sold with the place if desired. For particulars, inquire of S. SMITH, No. 492 Grand st., New-York, or of F. WHITE, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—BY THE YEAR or for a term of years—the farm and residence of the late Henry A. Livingston, situated on the Hudson River, one mile below the City of Poughkeepsie. If required, the house, garden, &c. can be rented independent of the farm. For further particulars, apply to A. L. LIVINGSTON, No. 26 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM ON East River, 9 miles from Harlem: contains 171 acres, perfectly healthy, and combines every attraction as a country residence. Terms very liberal, or will be exchanged for City property, with little or no incumbrance. Apply at Office No. 1 over Fulton Bank, at 12 M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN GREENWICH, CONN.—A two-story frame house, with ½ of an acre of ground; ten minutes' walk from the dépôt; it commands a fine view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country. Address G. MARSHALL, Port Chester, N. Y., or EDWARD A. KNAPP, Greenwich, Conn.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange in part, location in Westchester County, 1½ miles south of Yonkers, 12 miles from Madison-square; house large and new, with plenty of shade trees, and four to five acres. Apply at No. 4 Chauncey-court, at 12 o'clock. J. ODELL.

TO LET OR LEASE—NEAR MORRISTOWN, N. J., furnished or unfurnished, at a low rent, an elegant and strictly first-class house, grounds and out-buildings. The site is elevated water pure and convenient, and scenery most beautiful. For particulars, apply to PIERCE & WADSWORTH, No. 10 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A new brick building, built in modern style, with garden, shrubbery and shade trees, pleasantly situated in Somerville, N.J. Price $1,000, until March 4. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 74 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A FINE COUNTRY residence in Rockland County, overlooking the Hudson, with [illegible] acres of land, choice collection of fruit, good buildings and vegetable garden, one hours' ride from New-York. S. SEYMOUR, No 30 Pine st.

FOR SALE—IN HUDSON CITY, N. J., A FIRST-class gothic dwelling, with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water baths, &c.; horse cars pass the door every ten minutes. Will be sold cheap. Apply to G. GEDNEY, Nos. 64 and 66 Duane-st., fifth floor.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, ON Staten Island North Shore, 45 minutes from New-York, brick house, with ten rooms, besides attic, cellars and conservatory; lot one-third of an acre, abounding in fruit. E. J. PATTISON, No. 111 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms and villa sites a great variety, within a hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No 59 William st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., FOR six months from May 1, next, a furnished cottage, suitable for a small family, and about ten minutes' walk from the ferry landing. Apply to H. L. ROUTH & SONS, No. 45 William-st.

TEACHERS.

A LADY MUCH ACCUSTOMED TO TUITION desires an engagement as finishing governess in a Christian family. Besides all the branches now comprehended in a liberal English education, piano, guitar, French, German, Italian, acquired on the Continent of Europe, can be thoroughly taught. Advertiser could give instruction to beginners on the harp. Unexceptionable reference and testimonials can be given. A liberal salary will be required. Letters stating salary, &c., addressed to 9,542 Kingston, Canada West, will be attended to.

FOR EUROPE.—AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR INtends starting on his ninth tour (with a limited number) about the 4th of May. The ground to be traveled includes Great Britain and Ireland, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Prussia, Austria, Italy and France. The total expense will not exceed $360 each, which may be taken in circular notes, payable on the return of the party. Reference will be given to those who accompanied the advertiser last Summer. For other particulars, address SIGMA, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

MME. SZPACZEK, WIDOW OF DR. SZPACZEK, wishes to find a respectable family where she might obtain board in remuneration for lessons on the piano; she is an accomplished lady, perfect in music and also in several languages; highest of reference given. Inquire of JULIAN ALLEN, No. 130 Water-st., New-York.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD UNcommon success as a Music Teacher, wishes to obtain pupils in this City. She refers to Wm. Mason, Robert Goldbeck, and the parents of her scholars in Orange, N. J. Call upon, or address Miss WHITE, No. 218 West 30th-st.

AS GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN LADY, OF much experience in teaching, and with unexceptionable references, desires a reengagement in a private family or school; besides the usual English branches she teaches German, French, music, singing and the rudiments of Italian. Terms moderate. Address, stating particulars, A. A., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A GOVERNESS—REQUIRED BY A FAMILY residing a few miles from the City, a Protestant lady as resident governess. Should be competent to continue the education of advanced pupils in the higher branches of English, speak French fluently, and be a practical musician. Address Box No. 1129 Lower Post-office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES, at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to dispose of his property, on which he now resides, consisting of his dwelling and about 13 acres of choice land, with good buildings and fruit in abundance.

Also, a fine water privilege, (buildings destroyed by fire;) it encompasses about two acres, has a permanent stone dam, foundation of building 36x48, and iron water wheel in good order. Also, a double tenant house. It is a desirable location for a paper mill, or any other manufacturing business. Will be sold separate or together, or exchanged for goods suitable for a country store. For particulars, apply to R. T. CORNELL, Harts Village, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—THE three story, high stoop and basement frame house, filled in with brick, corner of 4th-av. and Pacific st.; cars to Fulton, Wall and South Ferries near the door; has sub-cellar, gas, chandeliers bath, hot and cold water, heater, range, &c. Price low and easy terms. Inquire at No. 41 Water-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19, and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; lots 20 ft. 1½ inches by 131 ft. 5½ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

57 VERY DESIRABLE LOTS TO EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE IN NEW-YORK.—The lots are clear of incumbrance, and situate on high grounds, beyond Bedford, at the right of Fulton av., in Brooklyn. A fair, equitable trade will be made for a house for occupancy, by PIERCE & WADSWORTH, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone front houses, Nos. 45 and 47 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., replete with the modern improvements, designed, built, and finished in the best manner, and on one of the best sites in the City. Inquire on the premises.

$4,500 CASH—$2,500.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—The house and lot No. 299 7th st; house 3-story and basement brick. This place is decidedly cheap. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery corner of Broome-st New-York, from 12 to 3.

FOR SALE—A SUBSTANTIAL WELL BUILT two-story frame-house, 38 feet square, piazza front and rear, filled in with brick, marble mantels throughout; furnace and gas; stable, with four lots 25x100 each, 6 or 8 if required; price $7,500; $1,800 down, balance remain for a term of years. Gates-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of JOHN BUNCE, corner Fulton and Henry sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, AND ON EASY terms, the four-story brown stone house No. 123 East 15th st. It has all the improvements, and is in good order. Or it will be leased to a desirable tenant. Carpet and oil cloths also for sale cheap. Apply on the premises; or to GEO. W. LOSS, Nos. 70 and 72 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT, brick houses with the modern improvements, situated in DeKalb, av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BEDEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON NEW YORK-av., Brooklyn, a new cottage brick house, pleasantly located, and finished with all the modern improvements. Lot 40x100; house 22x38, with extension 16x20. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FOUR ADJOINING lots, each 25x100 feet, on the northeast corner of Wayne and Washington sts., Jersey City. Terms easy. Apply to T. W. JAMES, No. 6 Commercial Buildings, corner Greene and Montgomery sts., Jersey City.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BROWN-STONE front house, on 45th st., between 3d and Lexington avs., with all the modern improvements; also, a house on 46th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Inquire on the premises, 45th-st. Terms easy.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—100 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 38th-st., six small first-class three-story and high basement brown stone houses, with all modern improvements, on easy terms. Inquire on the premises or No. 99 opposite.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BROWN-STONE house, 3[illegible]x65, with extension; has two staircases all of black walnut, finished complete, situate on Madison av., west side, between 33d and 34th sts. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 23 BREVOORT-PLACE, (10th-st.,) between Broadway and University-place, 4-story, 24½x65 feet; in good order; all improvements. Apply to JOHN E. WILLIS, No. 417 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

3 MODERN-BUILT HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Containing 11 and 12 rooms each, in South Orange, on Morris and Essex R. R. Inquire of F. L. B. MAYHEW, 120 Maiden-lane, or D. F. Ball, S. Orange.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC, high basement house No. 61 7th-av., finished complete throughout with all conveniences; terms easy. Inquire on the premises or at No. 54 William-st.

FOR SALE—IN 21ST ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY and 4th-av., an extra large first-class house, substantially built and in order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE LOW, ON EASY TERMS—SEVERAL first-class three-story brown stone high-stoop houses on West 50th-st. Apply at No. 225 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS, FOUR STORY, brown-stone house No. 8 West 28th-st., 25x60, full lot, built by day work; terms liberal; apply on the premises or address Box No. 2,556 Post-office New-York.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR sale or exchange for house or lots up town. Address H. B. Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE HEART of Ontario County, N. Y., half a mile from Clifton Springs, and within a short drive of the beautiful villages of Canandaigua, Geneva and Vienna, and directly on the New York Central Railroad. It contains 106 acres of choice land, ten of which are well timbered. The dwellings and out-buildings are all in good order, and suited to a genteel farmer. Its close proximity to the growing village of Clifton Springs, where thousands resort annually for hydropathic treatment and the use of the sulphur-waters, is fast rendering the land more valuable, and will soon be required for village plots. The place will be sold at a low price, and on favorable terms as to the payments; or will be exchanged for productive property in the City of New-York. Apply to SMITH & LAPHAM, Canandaigua; S. LAWRENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New York; or WM. P. CARR, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN ELIZABETH, N. J.—A first-class residence with all the modern improvements, gas, range, furnace, &c.; a fine carriage-house, large garden-lawn, tastefully laid out, containing a variety of choice fruits and shrubbery, situated on the highest ground and pleasantest part of Elizabeth. All the surrounding residences are strictly first-class, making it a most desirable place for a gentleman doing business in New-York, as it is accessible at all seasons of the year in 45 minutes, cars running every hour, and only eight minutes' walk from the dépôt. Will be sold cheap, with or without the furniture on very reasonable terms say $2,500 cash; the balance on mortgage for a term of years, or would be let. For particulars apply to, or address the owner, WM. M. DAY, No. 69 Worth st., or No. 1[illegible]87 Broadway, corner 35th-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT SMITHTOWN, L. I.—145 acres; house large and new, beautifully situated on elevated ground; fine lawn, with an abundance of large shade trees; land in a high state of cultivation and well fenced; one side bounded by tide-water, with a good dock, bath-house, &c.; a fish-pond well stocked with trout, out buildings ample and convenient, ice-house filled, every variety of timber necessary to a place, location healthy, and within a short distance of Post office and stage route to railroad. Also, a farm of fifty acres, in the village of Smithtown Branch; good buildings; one mile front on highway; daily communication with New-York by stage and railroad. Either of the above places will be sold low, on easy terms. For particulars, apply to the proprietor at Smithtown, L. I. EDWARD H. SMITH.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Near the village of Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J., containing thirty-two acres six of which are good woodland adjoining the river. There is a good dock at the door, where vessels land. It is a first-rate stand for a lumber or coal yard; there has been business done for half a century; the house is situated on the bank of the river where the bridge crosses; there is a good barn, and all suitable outbuildings; the house is well suited for a boarding-house; good fishing; stages pass the door twice a day for the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Inquire of WM. P. BLAIR, No. 102 Barclay-st., New-York, where a map can be seen.

FARM WANTED—OF FROM 50 TO 75 ACRES, good soil, well cultivated, well fenced, plenty of fruit, and watered by a living stream with some woodland; buildings modern and substantial. Location elevated but sheltered, near a dépôt, churches, select schools and not more than 35 miles from New York. Price not over $15,000. Address O., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR improved property in this City of Brooklyn; said farm contains 57 acres, and is situated in Morris County N. J.; pleasantly located, and affording a desirable opportunity to a family desirous of a country residence. For further particulars, inquire of SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No 456 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN Westchester County near Tarrytown, of 130 acres, part with river view; plenty of fruit and wood, never-failing streams and excellent soil. Good two-story cottage house and out-buildings. Apply to T. C. PINCKNEY, Esq. No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., A FARM of 40 acres, with a never-failing brook running through it; 15 minutes' walk from the dépôt; good house, variety of fruit-trees, water led in the house; price, $8,000. Apply to MARTIN & COREY, No. 283 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM SITUATE IN NEW-JERSEY, within one hour's ride from the city, and one mile from the Railroad Dépôt. The above is all under cultivation, house and out-buildings nearly new. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply at HARDENBERGH, OTIS & CO.'S, No. 58 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN Westchester County, near Tarrytown, of 130 acres; part with river view; plenty of fruit and wood—never-failing streams and excellent soil; good two story cottage house and out-buildings. Apply to T. C. PINCKNEY, Esq., No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—FARM, TWO MILES above Statsburgh Station. Hudson River Railroad; good house and abundance of fruit. Also 19¾ acres at Sing Sing. Also, three story brick house, No. 67 Monroe st. Inquire of JOHN R. ROBERTS, No. 172 West 33d-st.

FARMS, COTTAGES, AND COUNTRY SEATS for sale and exchange in Orange, Rockland, and Westchester Counties, and New-Jersey. Also, neat cottages for sale or to let in Brooklyn. S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane.
Every style of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, for business, professional or private use, at lowest price. Job Printing, Lithographic work and Bookbinding.
Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW AND ELEGANT five-story, marble front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome-st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25 by 95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with Granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble front store, 22 by 75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

MOFFAT BUILDING, NO. 335 BROADWAY.—To let, from 1st of May next Rooms Nos 1, 2 and 3, in the Moffat Building, corner of Broadway and Worth-st. These spacious and elegant rooms are 25 feet on Broadway, by 80 feet on Worth-st. They form a splendid suite and are admirably adapted for Insurance or Banking purposes or for any light mercantile business to which handsome show room and plenty of light is an object. Apply to W. B. MOFFAT, on the premises, Room No. 8.

SHOP OR FACTORY IN SOUTHPORT, CONN., TO LET OR LEASE.—A building 28x60 feet, three stories and part of the upper story for family. The above is suitable for some light manufacturing purpose; well of water and small running stream at hand; has a good barn and ½ acre of garden attached; is 50 miles from New-York; is 5 minutes from railroad and ¼ mile from sloop dock; rent $120 for one year, or $100 per year for three years' lease. Apply to H. G. MARQUAND, No. 48 Wall-st.

TO LEASE.—SUPERIOR ROOMS IN THE NEW five-story buildings, Nos. 42 to 50 Greene-st., one block from Canal-st. and Broadway; location the most central; buildings are lighted on all sides; heated by steam; steam hoist and every accommodation; also, extensive fire proof vaults; insurance is one per cent. Parties wanting very superior lofts or rooms at a low rent, are invited to call early. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

TO LET—FIRST CLASS ENGLISH-BASEMENT house, four stories, with basement, under-cellar, and all modern improvements, for a private family only, at No. 49 West 19th-st. Large dwelling-house, suitable for a genteel family, four stories, basement, under-cellar, water and gas, No. 70 Irving-place, below 19th-st. Inquire of DANIEL LORD, No. 78 Merchants' Exchange, or ABNER L. ELY, No. 38 Pine st.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE—NOS. 219 and 219½ 9th-st., near 2d-av. These houses are among the handsomest and most complete that can be found, being in perfect order, with every convenience, and gas and water fixtures from cellar to attic. Inquire at No. 26 St. Mark's-place, from 8 to 10 A. M., or 6 to 8 P. M.

STORES AND HOUSES IN BROOKLYN TO LET.—The eight new 4-story brick stores on the corner of Myrtle av. and Ryerson-st., with water and gas in every story; to be finished April 15; an excellent location for a druggist, baker, grocer, &c. Apply at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York, to VALENTINE G. HALL.

TO LET.—THE TWO STORY HOUSE NO. 11 9th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Good basement and attic, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, &c. In good order for a private residence. Apply to East River Insurance Company, No. 69 Wall-st., or ALEXANDER I. COTHEAL.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE STORY, basement and counter-cellar house, No. 127 Thompson st., the first house above Prince-st. Has all the modern improvements, viz.: water-closets, bath, range, wash-troughs, furnace, &c.; in first rate order, having lately been painted and papered throughout.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN the best neighborhood in Jersey City a four-story English basement house, 13 rooms, gas and water; rent $400; will be sold cheap or exchanged for stocks or bonds; also, six full lots, in one piece, near Erie Railroad. Address JOHN HEADDEN, Jersey City; terms for all easy.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A MODERN-built three-story house up town, on the east side of the City, situated in a pleasant neighborhood; is in good condition, contains the usual conveniences, and is every way calculated for the residence of a genteel family. Apply to D. WRIGHT, No. 163 South-st., third floor.

TO LET—ON ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH-st., between 3d and 4th avs., near Central Park, two well-finished cottage houses, eight rooms and fine yards each. Facilities good for getting down town. Rent $200 a year. Inquire at No. 269 Pearl-st., or on the premises.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 18 SEVENTH-AV., between 12th and 13th sts.; location excellent, and the house fitted up with every convenience; will be put in good repair for a good tenant. Apply at the office No. 246 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN BROAD-st., near Wall-st. Stores Nos. 3 and 5 Broad-st.; offices on second and third floors No. 3 Broad-st.; also offices on third floor No. 5 Broad st., will be let low. Apply to A. J. BELLATOUR, 25½ Wall-st., near Broad.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Exchange, Railroad Companies, Lawyers, Architects, &c. Apply on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 10.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE FIRST CLASS HOTEL, Nos. 21 to 27 Broadway, corner of Morris-st., known as the Stevens House; possession first of May next. For farther particulars, apply to HEWLETT & TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green.

TO LET—OFFICES IN JAUNCEY-COURT WALL-st., on first and second floors, in suites of two and four rooms as may be desired. Separate entrances. Apply at Office of ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., No. 43 Wall-st. Jauncey-court.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND two lots on 83d-st., between Broadway and 10th-av. Rent $250 per annum. The furniture will be sold at a low valuation. Inquire on the premises, or of J. W. and C. G. MITCHELL, No. 75 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE TWO FOUR-STORY STORES, NO. 229 Pearl st., and No. 1 Platt-st., forming an L, will be let together as they now are, or separately, to suit applicants, and at low rents. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET.—A LARGE FACTORY, 46x100, FOUR stories, well lighted situate Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. Will let the whole or in parts. Rent low. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st. Possession 1st of May.

TO MARBLE MANUFACTURERS.—RUBBING-bed, polishing-bed, and saw-mill, also large and small rooms with steam power, to lease separately or together. Situation Broadway, near 35th-st. Apply to B. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

STORES TO LET.—THE STORE NO. 9 COENTIES-slip, suitable for the flour business; rent, $1,000. Also, the four-story store, No. 168 Fulton-st., third door west of Broadway. Apply to J. Q. JONES, 270 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE NO. 50 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., directly opposite Dr. Bethune's Church. Apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, No. [illegible]1 Broadway.

TO LET—A TWO STORY BRICK SHOP WITH A large chimney and furnaces suitable for any light smelting purposes, situated in the rear of No. 184 Laurens-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A FEW GOOD OFFICES IN THE MARble front building, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st. Apply to U. D. WARD, Room No. 1.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—LARGE and small rooms, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st. Inquire of W. POUNTNEY, in the building.

TO LET.—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 11 Harrison-st. Gas will be put in, &c. Apply to T. BALDWIN, No. 2 Harrison-st.

TO LET—THE STORES NO. 83 BARCLAY-ST. and No. 246 Greenwich-st. Locations first-rate for business. Apply at the office, No. 246 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—FROM FIRST OF MAY, THE FIRST-class furnished house No. 36 East 12th-st., near Broadway. Apply to RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to let, by JOHN GANDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, having unusual facilities for the letting and collecting rents of tenement property, is desirous of obtaining the agency of a number of tenement houses, (up town,) or would take a lease of them for a term of years. Undoubted security and reference given. Address, or apply, to H. MURRAY, No. 27[illegible] 7th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT ASTORIA, L. I.—Possession immediately. To a good tenant would be let on very reasonable terms. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., or of the clerk of the steamboat *Mattano*, Fulton Market-slip.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—$750.—An elegant three story and basement house, handsomely furnished, in one of the most desirable locations in Brooklyn; would take large part of rent in board. Apply No. 18 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN CLINTON-st., Brooklyn, from May 1; in a desirable location, to a small family. Address C. E., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND STABLE, not to exceed in price $40,000. It must be situated between 14th and 42d sts., 5th-av., or in the immediate neighborhood. Any one having such a house, and is disposed to offer it at a low price, can find a cash purchaser by addressing A. H. W., Box No. 1,407, New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, IN A SMALL family, without children, by a party of three adults, unfurnished, a parlor two or three bedrooms, a kitchen and room for servant. The house must be pleasantly located. The very best of references given and required. Address, stating terms, Mrs. A. GODFRIES, Post-office, Broadway.

ENVELOPES.

BERLIN & JONES, NO. 134 WILLIAM-ST., MANUFACTURERS of envelopes of every size, quality and kind known in the trade, as business, legal, portfolio, document, detector, safety, embossed, opaque, silvered, square, wedding, mourning, drug, epistolary, pay, cloth-lined, business illustrated or tinted, hand cut, government, post-office, commercial extra, super, superfine and extra superfine. A large stock of the above kinds on hand in the following colors, for the inspection of the trade; White wove and laid, light buff dark buff, canary, amber, straw, pink, blue, lilac, gold and orange. We warrant the prices sufficiently low to be an inducement to the closest buyer. Samples furnished the trade gratis. Commercial, cut, from 50 cents upwards; Post-office, cut, from 75 cents upwards; Government, cut, from 90 cents upwards. BERLIN & JONES, Envelope Manufacturers, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS INSERT teeth, with or without extracting the roots; on silver or rubber, $8; gold, $20; platina, $25; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled—gold, 50 cents to $1; bone, cement, and silver, 50 cents. Extracted, 25 cents. No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 207 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1861.

Messrs. JOSEPH WALKER, URIAH J. SMITH, and WILLIAM T. HOOKER, } Trustees.

GENTLEMEN: Pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of this State, relating to the foreclosure and sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and as Trustees for the Unsecured Bondholders and Stockholders we have purchased the property of that Company, subject to all the mortgages thereon; and it is now desirable, for the purpose of securing the interests of all concerned, and saving expense and litigation, to withdraw it as soon as possible from the custody of the Courts, and to place it in the hands of the new Corporation, authorized by that law which will assume the payment of all the mortgage bonds and the interest thereon as accruing. The legal proceedings already taken in this State and the State of Pennsylvania on the mortgage under which you are Trustees, and on each of the latter mortgages, as well as the terms under which we have purchased the property, have, in the fullest manner and in language, approved by your counsel, recognized and adjudicated your mortgage as a valid and subsisting security in the order of its priority, to remain such for securing the payment of the $4,000,000 of Bonds issued thereunder, with interest. The adequacy of this security is so fully recognized by the public, that the Second Mortgage Bonds are now sought for investment, and can be readily sold in the market at par.

This result having been secured, we assume that there can be no necessity or advantage in continuing the proceedings in the foreclosure suit commenced by you, or the Receivership of the property, provided such of the Second Mortgage Bondholders as desire to receive the amount due on their Bonds are enabled to receive it at once, and such of them as prefer to extend the time of payment, can be enabled to make such extension. A large number (we think a large majority) of the Bondholders prefer the latter course, and to have their Bonds extended for a period of twenty years. To meet this wish, the Company, before the sale, arranged for issuing coupon sheets on the entire issue, and over one-fourth of the Four Millions of Dollars of Bonds have already been extended. The extensions are rapidly going on; parties desiring the Bonds as an investment are ready to pay par for all such as the holders wish to have the money for, and the Bonds so purchased will be then extended.

In view of these facts, it seems to us apparent that your Bondholders will be much better situated when all these bonds are extended so as to be due at the same time, and the interests of all thereby harmonized; and as many of the Bondholders whom you represent are not fully informed of the facts, we have thought it proper to request you to inform them that the above arrangements have been perfected so that they can on the coming first of March, extend their Bonds for twenty years, or receive par for them, besides the interest, as they may elect. The extensions will be made, or the money paid on or before the first of March, at the office of the Receiver, where the interest is payable. If any parties prefer to register their Bonds, such registry can be made at the same time and place. We are, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

D. S. GREGORY, J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Feb 22, 1861.

To the holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company:

The undersigned Trustees of the Second Mortgage of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company being informed by the foregoing letter that arrangements have been perfected to enable the holders of the Bonds secured by that Mortgage to extend them, or to receive the amount due thereon, as they may prefer, hereby call the attention of the Bondholders to the announcement thus made, and request that they will promptly elect whether to extend their Bonds in the manner proposed and specified in the above letter, or will accept the amount due upon them. The priority of the Second Mortgage over all the subsequent securities of the Company, and its legal validity having been adjudicated in the proceedings taken by us for its foreclosure, and the opportunity and option being now offered as above for extending the Bonds for twenty years with the same security, or for receiving the amount due, the further prosecution of the foreclosure proceedings will be unnecessary so soon as the Bondholders shall have availed themselves of the alternatives thus presented—extension or acceptance of the amount due. Immediate action on the part of the Bondholders is desirable, to relieve the property from the expense of further legal proceedings. The 1st of March next being the day of the payment of the semi-annual interest, it is hoped that the Bonds will be then presented at the office of the Receiver for such disposition as the holders may elect.

JOSEPH WALKER, URIAH J. SMITH, W. T. HOOKER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1861. }

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The following regulations, in reference to the transfer of Stock and the issuing of Stock Certificates in this company, will take effect on the reopening of the Transfer Books on FRIDAY, the 22d day of February, inst.:

First—The full name and place of residence of every person to whom Stock is transferred must be stated in the instrument of transfer, and in the Stock Certificate corresponding therewith. In case of transfers to firms, the name of the firm and the place where its business is conducted must be stated.

Second—In every application to transfer Stock by virtue of a power of attorney, the power must be filled up, dated and signed, so as to be a complete instrument, before a transfer is permitted under it. No transfer is to be allowed under an open or a defective power.

Third—If a certificate is presented in which there has been an alteration, interlineation or erasure, the application to transfer the Stock represented by such certificate must be declined, and the applicant referred to this office. Respectfully yours,

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.—HENDERSON (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 8 per cent. Bonds; Fulton (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O.) Street Railroad Company First mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 33,347. Value of real and personal estate, $16,158,898. The interest is provided for, of all the above bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

WANTED—TO LOAN, FROM $300 TO $500, FOR six months, for which a good bonus will be given; will deposit as collateral security a bond and mortgage of $2,000, bearing 10 per cent., (legal rate,) against a responsible party and upon property located in a flourishing town in Michigan, worth at least $7,000, and no other incumbrance; said mortgage is first class security. Full particulars and references given by addressing COOPER, Box No. 1.6 *Times* Office.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—The Receiver of this Company gives notice to such of the creditors of this Company as have not presented their claims, to present the same to him at his office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on or before the 1st of April next.—Dated Feb. 16, 1861. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Receiver.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb 16, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for Eleven Directors of this Bank, for one year, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, the 4th day of March next; also for inspectors of Election. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 5, 1861, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., at the office of the Agents of the Company, No. 115 Broadway.
G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON the Second and Third Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, due on the 1st of March next, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Receiver, in Erie-place. New-York, Feb. 25, 1861. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1ST, ON the Bonds of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 191 Fulton-st.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. CONSTANT, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. S. CONSTANT, one of the undersigned, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated, NEW-YORK, the eighth day of October, 1860. ELIZA S. CONSTANT, Executrix. WM. S. CONSTANT, Executor.
o8-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CORNELISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 84 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1860.
HUGH McKAY, Executor, &c., of Richard Cornelison, deceased.
o30-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC WARD, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of George B. Ward, No. 88 2d-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1860.
ISAAC B. WARD, GEO. B. WARD, } Executors.
je26-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against M. JANE DAVIS late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 66 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July, next.—Dated, New-York, Jan. 14, 1861. SALEM T. RUSSELL, Administrator.
ja15-law6mTu*

INSURANCE.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE No. 94 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st of January, 1861:

Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1860		$6,013,855 20
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policy Fees	$1,126,292 65	
For Interest	410,441 50	
For Annuities	2,841 6	—$1,539,575 75
		$7,553,430 95
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Claims by Death	$312,300 00	
Additions to same	33,396 50	
Surrendered Policies	76,081 71	
Annuities	12,154 98	
Reductions of Premium	1,061 63	
Commissions	53,640 46	
Delinquent Agents and Losses by Mail	3,995 59	
Expenses, viz., Exchange, Postage, Medical Examinations, Salaries Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Rent, Fuel, &c.	70,942 34	—$563 574 21
Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1861		$6,989,856 74
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS.		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$120,050 39	
Bonds and Mortgages	6,421,879 12	
United States Stocks	387,232 53	
Real Estate	40,239 13	
Due from agents	20,455 60	—$6,989,056 74
Add: Interest accrued but not yet due		80,000 00
Deferred Premiums (estimated)		135 000 00
Premiums in course of transmission		33,132 38
Gross Assets, 1st February, 1861		$7,237,989 12
Net Increase in Cash Assets		$976,001 54
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1860		$35,319,279
Amount issued during the year		5,051,291
Total		$40,370,570
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited, Expired, and Dead		2,972,987
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1861		$37,397,583
Of which are:		
For Life	$35,260,183	
For Endowment Assurances	1,314,650	
For Short Terms	822,750	—$37,397,583
Number of Policies in force, 1st February, 1860		11,832
Number of Policies issued during the year		1,701
Total		13,533
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited, Expired and Dead		942
Number of Policies in force, Feb. 1, 1861		12,591
Of which are;		
For Life	11,941	
For Endowment Assurances	394	
For Short Terms	256	— 12,591

Short Term Policies are not now issued by the Company.

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDE'K S. WINSTON,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
WILLIAM MOORE,	EZRA WHEELER,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	M. M. FREEMAN,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAML. D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	WILLIAM M. VERMILYE,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
W. SMITH BROWN,	RICHARD PATRICK.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JAN. 1, 1861.

OFFICE, No. 151 MARKET-ST., NEWARK.
AGENCY, No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Balance, per Statement, Jan. 1, 1860			$3,400,582 39
Received for Premiums during the year 1860		$763,053 55	
Received for Interest during the year 1860		214,014 19	
Total Receipts for 1860		$977,067 74	
Paid Claims, by death	$267,050 000		
Paid Policies surrendered	41,111 29		
Paid Salaries, Postage, Taxes, Exchange, etc.	31,620 54		
Paid Commissions to Agents	51,325 30		
Paid Physicians' Fees	5,966 75		
Paid Annuities	1,517 00		
Paid Dividends during the year	166,509 75	$565,091 63	$411,976 11
Net Balance, Jan. 1, 1861			$3,812,558 50

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$62,684 19
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned	2,327,841 68
Premium Notes, on Policies in force only, drawing 6 per cent. interest	1,279,864 17
Real estate	90,893 27
Loans on Scrip	5,931 44
Premiums, Notes and Cash, in course of transmission	45,343 75
Total Assets	$3,812,558 50

The Directors have declared a Dividend of (45) FORTY-FIVE PER CENT., and have ordered THE PAYMENT of the Dividend of 1859.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M.D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished without charge, at the office. All information desired will be given by the undersigned agents.

Dr. JAMES STEWART, the Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office *daily, from half-past one to half-past two o'clock, P. M.*

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO 56 WALL-ST.
CAPITAL..........$200,000
CHARTERED 1824.
THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:

JACOB BROUWER,	President.
RUSSEL STEBBINS	of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH	of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE	of Joseph Foulke's Sons.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE	Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON	late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT	late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD	Jersey City.
JAMES THOMPSON	late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON	of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON	of A. R. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY	of Anthony & Davis.
G. B. SATTERLEE	of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE	
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT	of Hoyt, Spragues & Co.
NELSON RUNYON	of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD	Supt. of Am. Express Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS	Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN	
EDWARD OOTHOUT	with William Oothout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN	of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

COAL.

COAL.—PURE RED ASH, (PEACH ORCHARD,) genuine Lehigh and Broad Mountain, properly screened; also, Cumberland, English house Cannel and Halliburton's Liverpool Orrel, all at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE, Cor. Canal and Centre and cor. Jane and West sts.

FOR SALE—COAL BARGE R. H. ECKERT, IN good order and well found, will be sold very cheap for cash to close a concern. Apply to Captain Thomas Brook, at Pier No. 2 Elizabethport, N. J., or J. B. NORTON, Room No. 17 Trinity Building.

INSURANCE.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK, No. 31 Nassau-st.,
JANUARY 1, 1861.

Capital Stock	$100,000 00	
Reserve of 1860	542,522 76	— $642,522 76
Dividend Account and all indebtedness		245,089 31
Dividend Annuity Account	$576 00	
Premiums, Extra Premiums & Annuities received during the year	419,971 17	
Interest Account for the year	51,821 45	— 472 368 62
Accrued Interest and Deferred Premium not included in the above or in the receipts	22,780 02	$1,359,980 69
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Claims by Death on Policies and Bonus	$99,420 81	
Expenses, Taxes, Medical Expenses, Fees and Commission	59,890 42	
Reinsurance, Purchased Policies and Bonus	32,325 22	
Dividends paid during the year	128,523 28	— $320,159 73
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages	$370,837 98	
Premium Loans on Policies in force	431,288 94	
Agents' Accounts for Premium and Interest in course of collection and transmission, &c.	89,968 68	
Real Estate	77,830 07	
Cash in Bank and on hand	16,557 79	
United States, State and City Bonds and Stock	7,087 50	
Temporary Loans on Bonds and Stock	46,250 00	—$1,039,820 96
Total		$1,359,980 69

N. D. MORGAN, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.

DIVIDENDS.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.—This Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. on and after the 20th inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company. In Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank. In Utica at the Oneida Bank. In Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse. All others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the office of the Treasurer only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Feb. 16, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE LYKENS VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1861. }
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 4th prox., at the Office of the Company, No. 13 William-st.
The Pennsylvania stockholders will be paid in Philadelphia, at the office of EDWARD GRATZ, No. 2 South 7th-st. WILLIAM HAWKINS, Treasurer.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESEMAR

Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

TRIESEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Row, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9, or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st. Brooklyn

AFFLICTED RESTORED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nightly with the urine or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks (advertisers), their recipes and specifics, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with these and other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung.*

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1 224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st. and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE.—Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The GALVANO-ELECTRIC REGENERATOR is warranted to cure spermatorrhea, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call upon, or address, Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities and female diseases. Price, $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

NIP EVIL IN BUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the unfailing reliance. With his other great remedies, cures permanently with dispatch. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

DR. A. E. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, for removing obstructions; suit rooms for consultation, No. 17 West Houston-st., near Broadway. Sent by mail. $3 per box.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starbord bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 12.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 27.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein engrossed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.
This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail March 30.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
KANGAROO, SATURDAY, March 2.
EDINBURG, SATURDAY, March 9.
GLASGOW, SATURDAY, March 16.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First do. to London	80	Steerage to London	33
Steerage Return Tickets, good for Six Months			60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The Steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage with through tickets as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S.C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, Tenn., $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $19; Columbia, S. C., $17 50. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. NOTICE—Shippers are hereby notified that, in consequence of the additional expenses incurred by the steamers, the rates of Freights will be advanced.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply at No. 13 Broadway. The steamer STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. JAMES KEARNEY, will succeed.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York, JOHN B. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah, } Agents.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on the following days, at 3 P. M.:
MONTGOMERY, Capt. BERRY, THURSDAY, Feb. 28, or sooner if full.
The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.
Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $3 75; Nashville, 27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Atlanta ga. $25; Albany, 23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No 86 West-st. and No. 335 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—Steamer of SATURDAY, March 9. The United States mail steamship ADRIATIC will leave from Pier foot of Canal-st., North River, on SATURDAY, March 9 for the above ports, touching at Queenstown to land her mails. The ADRIATIC has water-tight compartments and is unexcelled for comfort, safety and speed.

Rates of passage—Cabin, to Havre	$110
Cabin, to Southampton	100
Second cabin to Southampton or Havre	60

For freight or passage apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South st.

FOR NASSAU AND HAVANA.—The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. LA MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
THURSDAY..........8th February
MONDAY..........4th March.
SATURDAY..........30th March.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

To Nassau	$45
To Havana	60

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, THEODORE COOK, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M. The AUSTRALASIAN will sail March 13. E. CUNARD, 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALbany and Troy connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY FIRST STREET.
Express 7 and 11 A. M., and 3.25 and 5 P. M.	7 25 11:30 A. M., and 3:50 and 5.25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars) 9.45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5.30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train 6.40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

From Tryon Row, near City Hall	From 26th-st. Station.
Ex. 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.	7:20 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.
Express Mail..........10 A. M.	10 25 A. M.

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls and all local trains, see time table; 7 A. M. Express Train leaves Albany every Sunday morning.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Suffern, 9 A. M.; for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:50 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Suffern at 1:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont 6:30, 7:45, 11 30 A. M. and 3 25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Suffern at 9, and Piermont at 10:55 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3 30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

JIG-DANCING TAUGHT—BY A PROFIcient teacher; the pupil guaranteed proficient in one course of lessons for $4; each lesson to consist of three steps; quadrille jig steps taught also. Address G. CLIFTON, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK.
MISS KELLOGG.
Sixth week of the season.
Sig. MUZIO has the honor to announce that
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
will make her début
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, Feb. 27.
On which occasion will be presented Verdi's famous Opera,
RIGOLETTO.
Miss KELLOGG..........as..........Gilda
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS as..........Magdalen
STIGELLI (his first appearance) as..........Duc of Mantua
FERRI in his world-renowned character of..........Rigoletto
COLLETTI..........as..........Sparafotte
Director and Conductor..........Signor MUZIO.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OPERA.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
THIS TUESDAY, Feb. 26, 1861.
I PURITANI.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF SIG. STIGELLI.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF SIG. ETTORE BARILI.
MISS ISABELLA HINCKLEY,
In a new rôle..........as..........Elvira
STIGELLI... as....Arthur. BARILI....as....Ricarde
SUSINI..........as..........Georgio
Ticket Office in New-York, at Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mr.
LESTER WALLACK'S
NEW COMIC DRAMA,
A
GENUINE AND IMMENSE HIT.
CENTRAL PARK;
OR THE
HOUSE WITH TWO DOORS.
EVERY NIGHT
GREATLY ACTED,
GREATLY PRODUCED,
and
GREATLY SUCCESSFUL.
Roars of Laughter
and
Hearty Rounds
of
Enthusiastic Applause,
fully attest that
THE NEW COMIC DRAMA
is, without doubt, one of the greatest of the
MANY SUCCESSES
PECULIAR TO THIS THEATRE.
Every one should see the
Life-like Picture
on
THE SKATING-POND.
The Ball Up
EVERY NIGHT.
Frost or Thaw.
Doors open at 7; commences at 7½ o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........A. W. JACKSON
SECOND NIGHT
OF
MISS CUSHMAN
in her great rôle of
NANCY SYKES.
The public are respectfully informed that on
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Feb. 26,
MISS CUSHMAN
will appear, for
THE SECOND TIME,
in her great rôle of
NANCY SYKES,
in Dickens' beautiful Drama of
OLIVER TWIST.
Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr.,
in his great character of
FAGIN, THE JEW.
The other characters by Messrs. Studeley, Lalor, Davidge, Johnson (his second appearance,) Stoddart, Mrs. George Stoddart, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
James M. Nixon..........Lessee and Manager
ENGLISH OPERA.
FIRST NIGHT OF SONNAMBULA.
Seventh appearance of Mme. ANNA BISHOP.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, will be presented the opera of
THE SOMNAMBULIST.
Amina..........Mme. ANNA BISHOP
Supported by an efficient cast,
With all the original music, songs, choruses, scenery, &c.,
Reproduced in admirable style.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 27,
Mr. EDWIN FORREST
As Jack Cade

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE.
Positively the last week of
HARLEQUIN JACK.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, 1861,
The performance will commence with the
BIRTH-DAY OF FREEDOM,
HARLEQUIN JACK THE GIANT KILLER.
Concluding with THE NOBLE SOLDIER.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, NO. 585 BROADWAY.—MARDI, 26 Fevrier, 1861. LES ENFANTS TERRIBLES, d'après Gavarni.
BRAND ET RATON, vaudeville de M. Barrière.
SOUS CLEF, bluette en un acte

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CRWDDED HOUSES
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents.

THE SECOND PERFORMANCE OF BRISTOW'S ORATORIO,
"PRAISE TO GOD,"
Will take place on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, at
IRVING HALL,
Irving place and 15th-st.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the music stores.
All tickets sold before night of performance entitle the purchaser to a secured seat.
The solo parts will be sustained by
Miss MARIA BRAINERD,
Mrs. JAMIESON,
Mr. G. W. HASELWOOD,
Mr. J. R THOMAS.
Grand chorus of two hundred voices
of the
New-York Harmonic Society
and
FULL ORCHESTRA.
The oratorio will be produced under the direction of
Mr. GEO F. BRISTOW.

GRAND CONCERT
At the Middle Reformed Dutch Church, Harrison-st., near Court (Rev. N. E. SMITH, Pastor.) on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb 26 1861, by the Choir, assisted by Mrs. J. M. Mozart. Mr. C. H. Badger will preside at the organ and piano forte, assisted by Miss F. A. Hager. Mr. J. M. Hager, Conductor. Doors open at 6½, concert to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents each, children half price for sale at the principal music and book stores. Two of Steinway's celebrated overstrung grand pianos will be used on the occasion.

RETURN OF
PAGE'S "VENUS"
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS,
NO. 548 BROADWAY.
This picture has been visited by more than 30,000!!
Persons in New-York alone
Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents

ANDRIEU'S MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS illustrative of the blessings of Temperance and the evils of Intemperance will be exhibited at the Mariner's Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, at 7½ o'clock.

PETER SINCLAIR, of Scotland, well-known Temperance Advocate will accompany the paintings with one of his highly characteristic lectures.

The following scenes, in life-size, will give some idea of the work:

The Wealthy Family.
The Drunkard's Family.
Entering the Saloon.
The Drunkard's Funeral.
Young America
A Home in the West.
John Lye's establishment.
A Fashionable Saloon in New-York City.
A Scene in the Porch.
Our Hero Going Home.
New-York by Gaslight.
A Beautiful Street-scene at Night.
Our Hero Loses his Way.
Our Hero Discouraged.
Our Hero Arrives Home.
The Wife's Dream
The Husband Comes.
The Improved Farm.
The Removal.
The Capitol and the Ale-House.
The Delirium Tremens.
The Inauguration.

This work has been got up at great expense.
Single tickets, 25 cents; children, 10 cents. To be had of the sexton at the Church and at the door.

MASON AND THOMAS' FOURTH SOIREE will be given at Dodworth's Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26.
A trio in G minor by Schumann; a violoncello solo; a piano-forte solo; a quartet in F major, by Beethoven, will be performed.
Tickets, $1. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE CROWN OF NEW-ENGLAND.—A MAGnificent view of the White Mountains, by George L. Brown, now on exhibition for a few days before being sent to England at the Crayon Art Gallery, No. 756 Broadway. Admittance 25 cts GEO W. NICHOLS.

LECTURES.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
JOHN B. GOUGH
Will deliver his great Lecture
ON
LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF LONDON LIFE,
IN THE
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, 28th inst.,
Commencing at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.
Tickets will be for sale at Swayne's, No. 210 Fulton-st.; Rose's, in Atlantic-st.; and at the Rooms, corner of Washington and Concord sts. Reserved seats can be secured at Babcock's, No. 246 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and of Hosford & Ketcham, No. 69 William-st., New-York.
I. H. HOLMES, Chairman, &c.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns. FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., AND DANIEL L. WINCHESTER are this day admitted as partners in our firm. PIERSON & CO,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTIONS!
The brilliant success of the past week, induces the Manager to offer the following
SPLENDID ARRAY OF ATTRACTIONS
for the present, which it will be conceded is worth
MANY TIMES THE PRICE OF ADMISSION
to the entire Museum. The great Moral Drama,
THE WOMAN IN WHITE!
From the great story of that name, by Wilkie Collins, will be performed every AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
The following living wonders
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS:
OLD ADAMS'S CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE,
OF AMERICAN BEARS, GRIZZLY BEARS, &c.
THE GREAT MAMMOTH BEAR, SAMSON.
All exhibited and performed by HERR DRIESBACH,
THE RENOWNED LION TAMER.
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA-LION.
THE TWO LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN, LIVING ALBINO FAMILY, from Madagascar. LIVING WHAT IS IT? (Is it Man or Monkey, or Both?) THIRTY LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, THE LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, THE LIVING LEARNED SEAL, 150 DOLLAR SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, GRAND AQUARIA, WAX FIGURES and near a Million Curiosities.
Notwithstanding this immense host of attractions, the price of admission remains at only 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents. Parquet, 15 cents extra; children under 10 10 cents extra.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
NINETY-NINTH NIGHT.
ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE
HAVE SEEN THE
GREAT THREE ACT BURLETTA,
THE SEVEN SISTERS,
and all
THE BEAUTIFUL UNION PICTURES
IN
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
CONCLUDING WITH THE GREAT SCENE,
THE BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY
IN THE
BOWER OF FERNS.
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, 1861,
Being
THE ONE HUNDREDTH NIGHT,
OF
THE SEVEN SISTERS.
There will be given from the front of the Theatre,
A GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
consisting of
THE GODDESS OF LIBERTY,
BATTERIES, BENGOLA LIGHTS, ROCKETS, &c.,
under the direction of
Messrs. J. G. and J. EDGE, of Jersey City.
Seats secured TEN DAYS in advance, without extra charge.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½.
Performance terminates at TEN O'CLOCK.

MUSICAL.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.
For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect

CHICKERING & SONS
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome st.

A NEW SINGING-BOOK FOR DAY SCHOOLS will be issued about the 1st of April, called the "Day-school Bell," containing about 200 pages of choice songs, solos, duetts, trios, quartettes and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides some 30 pages of the elements of music. This will be the best book ever issued for seminaries, academies and public schools. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bells," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of 450,000 copies in 26 months. The price of this book will be 20 cents by the 100, in paper covers; 30 cents, bound. Liberal discount to the trade.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music-books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desks, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS SOPRANO singer with an Episcopal choir, Brooklyn preferred. Address B. C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office. Also a few pupils for the piano and singing. Terms from $15 to $20 per quarter. Address as above.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, TO RENT.—Rent applied if purchased, or for sale on monthly payments. S. D & H. W. Smith's Melodeons, of every style, at bargains A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 158 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A SIX-OCTAVE STODART PIANO; has been used about two years; will be sold very cheap. Apply at No. 27 Park-row, up stairs.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School Officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, March 6, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the mason work, carpenter work, and painting, necessary for the erection and completion of a new Primary School House on lots known as Nos. 42 and 44 Trinity place, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," and "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JOHN H. WILLIAMS, JAMES FITZGERALD, FELIX DUFFY, JOHN HARRIS, } Building Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School Officers of the Eleventh Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, March 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection of new stairs on the front and rear of Ward School-house No. 12, in said Ward, and for the enlargement of the classrooms of the Grammar and Primary Departments of said school-house, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st. Proposals must be indorsed "School Officers of the Eleventh Ward," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

CHRISTIAN METZGAR,
Chairman School Officers of the Eleventh Ward.
RICHARD L. LARRIMORE, Secretary

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived, by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 11th day of March, at 5 o'clock P. M., for painting the interior walls and woodwork, and the outside iron work, of Primary School-house No. 8, in Mott-st., in the said Ward, the work to be done in August next, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE, OWEN KINNEY, WALTER ROCHE, } Committee on Buildings.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, M., for furnishing and fitting up Ward School No. 3, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WILLIAM H. GEDNEY, JACOB C. BOGERT, JAMES W. BOOTH, } Building Committee.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. REID & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
THE CHEAPEST STORE IN THE WORLD.
25 PER CENT SAVED.
The greatest bargains ever offered; $100,000 worth of Groceries, Wines, Teas, Flour and Provisions are now being sold at auction prices. These are facts to which thousands can testify. Give me a call, and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy Teas. Flour, $5, $6 and $6 50. Groceries and Provisions. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods from
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st., N. Y.
Goods delivered free in the City.

MATRIMONIAL.

THE ADVERTISER IS A YOUNG AMERICAN gentleman, aged 23, of excellent connections, possessing a pleasing address, a thorough education, but unused to society, and therefore unable to claim such advantages of female acquaintance as he desires. He would be pleased to open a correspondence with some young lady of refined manners and good heart, with the view of an eventual personal introduction, should it be agreeable. Although in such an instance as this it is almost a want of courtesy to make any distinction, he feels impressed to state that he would prefer a young lady who resides in some pleasant country-place near New-York, where he can rusticate occasionally during the Summer. Confidence and sincerity will be reciprocated, and all the letters shall be locked up in an iron safe, of which the advertiser only has the key. Address H. H. H., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

half per pound on coffee, and on tea four cents, with the addition of ten per centum *ad valorem*, was rejected by a vote of 32 against 147

Several gentlemen made brief and hurried explanations.

Mr. KELLINGER, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said the Republicans were flinching in their support of the tariff at the critical moment. If the bill went back to the Senate it would be lost, therefore he would take the unpalatable amendments. Money must be had to carry on the Government and execute the laws, and this was the only chance to secure specific duties and at the same time protect our suffering industrial interests. To effect these great objects, the people would justify him in impressing a temporary duty on tea and coffee, which was to be taken off as soon as the public debt was in a fair way of liquidation.

All amendments save the last, relative to the warehousing system, having been acted on, Mr. BRANCH moved to adjourn.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.) said if the gentlemen on the other side were resorting to filibustering for the purpose of staving off the consideration of the Volunteer bill, he would remind them that it had been postponed only with the understanding that it should be taken up at 1 o'clock to-day, after the tariff bill had been in Committee till that hour.

Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, (Dem.,) replied that the gentleman had surrendered the day to the protectionists, and therefore he had no right to complain.

The motion to adjourn was negatived.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) moved to table the Warehouse amendment, desiring to have this regarded as a test question on the bill.

The motion was disagreed to by a vote of 43 against 131.

All the Senate's amendments were concurred in except the tax on tea and coffee.

The bill, therefore, goes back to the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN asked, and the House ordered, a Committee of Conference on disagreeing to the vote of both Houses on this amendment.

Mr. STANTON called for the Volunteer Bill, it being the order of the day.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Dem.,) at 6 o'clock, moved to adjourn, which was negatived.

Mr. STANTON succeeded in getting up his bill, which will be the first business acted on to-morrow.

Mr. WOODRUFF, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) presented a petition from several hundred citizens of Middletown, Connecticut, requesting no action be had by Congress, tending to impair or in any way alter the Constitution, and praying that the present Constitution and laws be enforced, and the honor of the country maintained against all rebellion and treason. Laid on the table.

The House agreed that the hour of meeting hereafter be 11 o'clock.

Adjourned.

THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

All About the Change of Programme—The Secret History of the Great Conspiracy—Scenes After the Discovery—Moral Reflections.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON,
Sunday, Feb. 24, 1861.

How came he to do it? Who influenced him, and what for? are questions which one hears continually in the reading-rooms, barber-shops and hotel corridors of this city. For what end did Mr. LINCOLN rush hastily and unexpectedly from the good people of Harrisburgh, fly at lightning pace across the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and enter unannounced the Capital of the Nation? The rejection of Mr. SEWARD, and the nomination at Chicago of Mr. LINCOLN; the subsequent success of the Republican Party, or the formation of the Southern Confederacy, singly or conjointly, did not create so much discussion in all circles as has this single move of the President elect.

There are two answers given by the divided partizans to the question which opens this letter. One is that by request of Mr. SEWARD and certain prominent Republican members of the Peace Conference, Mr. LINCOLN appeared here several hours in advance of the advertised time, that he might confer with the Convention on points of vital interest to the country. The other answer is, that the friends of Mr. LINCOLN having one grand object in view, namely, the safe arrival of the President elect, pursued that course which promised the surest success. They desired that he should reach this city in safety, their wish has been granted, and they do not care whether anybody likes it or not. A great many people will be satisfied with such answers, but there are thousands who are not and will not be. Therefore, I propose to give in detail the facts of the case—facts which will relieve Mr. LINCOLN of all censure, and will prove to friend and foe that the action was based on data such as must have convinced any cautious man of the propriety of such a movement.

On Thursday night, while Mr. LINCOLN was resting at the Continental Hotel, certain reliable parties called upon him and laid before him the following information, which was substantiated by documentary evidence, and subsequently by the report of a celebrated Western detective, who had been detailed from Chicago to have an eye to the dangers possibly incident to the trip. The three plans, by one of which the conspirators expected to prevent the safe conveyance of Mr. LINCOLN to Washington, were these:

1. At some point this side of the Maryland line, the train conveying the party was to be thrown from the track and precipitated down an embankment. The argument in favor of this plan was its obviously easy execution. The objection to it was that the destruction of so many innocent lives was an unnecessary murder.

2. In case it was deemed best to allow the first plan to go by default, it was determined, by means of an infernal machine, to blow up the car in which Mr. LINCOLN was to ride. The objection to this was, that the infernal machine might perhaps work both ways, or fail to accomplish the desired end.

3. The favorite, and in all human probability the only feasible plan, was to surround the carriage in which Mr. LINCOLN would ride from dépôt to dépôt in the City of Baltimore, by a large and organized crowd of roughs, who should cheer lustily and demonstrate in lively ways their delight at the condescension of the distinguished guest, as he bowed graciously to them or possibly extended his dexter hand for a friendly shake. At a convenient opportunity the keen stiletto would be buried in the heart of the President elect, and aided by his fellows, the assassin, slipping into the surrounding mass of brother conspirators, would avoid recognition or detection, while the end would be accomplished and the fate of the country sealed.

The name of the instigators, the roll of the subordinates, the sum paid for the attempt, and the amount to be paid in case of success, with certain other data, were given with such accuracy of detail, as to satisfy Mr. LINCOLN of the propriety of immediate consultation with his friends. Declining to take any step in the matter himself, he placed the whole affair in the hands of his reliable associates in travel, expressing himself ready to go on with the anticipated journey, meeting any danger that might arise, or act in any other way that they should deem necessary, and which should best serve the purpose of their present operations. It was resolved by them to make no change in the original programme, until the report of the Detective Officer was laid before them. A few hours thereafter he arrived, and brought to them such confirmatory evidence as placed it on a basis of absolute certainty, and rendered the continuance of the programme a reckless trifling with life, which would be utterly inexcusable.

It was at once determined that Mr. LINCOLN should go on to Harrisburg, by the special train, as already proposed, and from thence should retrace his steps. At the very outside limit, not more than five persons were cognisant of the change, and not one of them betrayed his trust until after the President elect had gone, and the telegraph wires had been so arranged that no information could possibly be sent to any point whatever.

The scene at Harrisburgh the next morning was refreshing. The information had been given under an injunction of secresy to the representatives of the TIMES, and one other journal, at half-past ten or eleven o'clock, of the night on which Mr. LINCOLN left the city. We were bound by honor not to attempt to use it until the morning, and did not. But, after sending the dispatch announcing the safe arrival of Mr. LINCOLN at Washington, and the reasons which impelled him to make the change, I went to the Hotel, to enjoy the various and conflicting scenes which I knew would be there exhibited. Some of them were very funny. On the special train which left Harrisburgh promptly at nine in the morning, were all who had originally composed the Presidential party, with the exception of Mr. LINCOLN, his immediate friend, Col. LAMON, who accompanied him in the night ride, and N. B. JUDD, who preferred taking the early morning route to Baltimore *via* Philadelphia.

Mrs. LINCOLN did not seem in the best of spirits, partially because she did not wholly approve of the course taken, of which, indeed, she was not entirely cognisant, and partially because she felt anxious concerning the fate of her husband. The army officers vibrated between gratification at the probable safety of Mr. LINCOLN, and a touch of wounded *esprit de corps* Col. SUMNER was particularly annoyed that Mr. LINCOLN should have gone off so hastily, and some of the Colonel's friends suggested that it would have been no more than courteous, had he been selected as traveling escort, in preference to the gentleman who accompanied Mr. LINCOLN.

Col. ELLSWORTH was really grieved. He occupied peculiar relations towards Mr. LINCOLN, and felt great pride in being near him. He was in a certain sense his body guard, and was of the opinion that personal motives could be found at the bottom of the movement, which would show up some of the party in a very unenviable and supremely selfish light. The Colonel, who is a handsome little fellow, paced up and down, in a Zouave cap, a military cloak and a fancy rig throughout. An uncomfortable and feverish rage seemed to pervade his entire frame, and at frequent intervals he would boil over like effervescing soda, or explode like a hand grenade, giving hoarse utterance to such terrible anathemas as made one instinctively shrink in his very skin.

Dr. WALLACE, Mrs. LINCOLN's brother, who is an elderly and amiable personage, with a very heavy gold headed cane, sat moodily by the stove from the early starting of the train, until the running in thereof—alternately congratulating friendly visitors on the probable safety of brother Abraham, and querying as to the possible danger that might be connected in some mysterious way with the train on which we rode. The Committeemen were in extacies of anger. The very mention of the name of LINCOLN was enough to drive them wild. To think that he should go off unexpectedly, (to them) unadvisedly, (so far as they were concerned,) and unceremoniously, was more than with patience they could bear. They did not remove their rosettes or their badges, but regarded them with moody satisfaction, and frequently looked at them, as if thereby receiving assurance that this was all a dream, and that possibly they were really traveling all the way to Baltimore in the same train with the President elect. The reporters, who were in the secret, were naturally jolly, while those who had not been intrusted with the interesting matter, were far from being in that enviable state. The people connected with the railway were very much chagrined, and Mrs LINCOLN, with her family, accepted an invitation to dine at Baltimore, with the President of the road, in order that he might be assured they entertained no ill-feeling or suspicion towards him or those whom he represents.

It was well that Mr. LINCOLN went as he did—there is no doubt about it. The City Authorities declined to extend him an invitation to visit the city, although the Mayor had made up his mind to receive him at the dépôt and ride with him to the Eutaw House, and many of the police were disaffected, although the Marshal says he would have taken him through in entire safety. The scene that occurred when the car containing

MRS. LINCOLN AND HER FAMILY

Reached the Baltimore dépôt, showed plainly what undoubtedly would have happened had Mr. LINCOLN been of the party. A vast crowd—a multitude, in fact—had gathered in and about the premises. It was evident that they considered the announcement of Mr. LINCOLN's presence in Washington a mere ruse, for, thrusting their heads in at the windows, they shouted—"Trot him out," "Let's have him," "Come out, old ABE," "We'll give you hell," "You bloody Black Republicans"—and other equally polite but more profane ejaculations. Some rude fellows entered the private apartment in which Mrs. LINCOLN was sitting, with the accomplished daughters of the Speaker of the Pennsylvania Legislature, but were promptly turned out by Mr. HAY, who locked the door. As the parties composing the suite, and the various correspondents, issued from the car, there was an exhibition of rude vulgarity and disregard of personal comfort that I have never seen equaled. Without thinking of the consequences to us, the crowd rolled in upon us like vast tidal waves, and bore us with irresistible force against the side of the car. To go either way was a physical impossibility. If we had been in the crowd, we could have moved with or through them; but as it was, we were compelled to stand still, and sustain, as well as we were able, the terrible rush of an excited, rude and thoughtless populace. Oaths, obscenity, disgusting epithets and unpleasant gesticulations, were the order of the day, and had it not been for a lucky accident, I have no reason to disbelieve that the buttons of my vest would have been found, upon a *post-mortem* examination, to be fastening me securely to the yellow painted side of an Eaton & Gilbert car. After half an hour's experience of this sort of thing, Mrs. LINCOLN and her son were taken to a carriage, which they entered without attracting much attention, and were driven to the house of the President of the road. A huge omnibus that chanced to be in the yard was chartered by Mr. WOOD, and into it were piled Miss WILLIAMS, her sister, Hon. Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Wood, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Nicolay, Mr. Hay, Col. Ellsworth, Hon. Judge Davis, Dr. Wallace, Mr. Todd, Mr. Frisbee and the TIMES correspondent. As we drove through the dense masses of people we were saluted in divers and sundry familiar and jocular styles. At one point a knowing chap discovered that Mr. WOOD, who has a very handsome beard, was the President elect, and at once the people began to hurrah and shout and run after the bus. The scene was withal an exciting one, and long to be remembered.

Mr. COLEMAN, at the Eutaw House, gave us a magnificent dinner, and deserves the greatest credit for the admirable manner in which he freed the party from annoyance. On our arrival at the other dépôt, we found Mrs. LINCOLN, Mrs. Capt. HAZARD, ROBERT LINCOLN, and several old gentlemen, seated in a car, around whom had gathered a crowd of ill-bred men and boys, who had been insulting them in that most despicable of all ways, crying out dirty and foul language, peering impudently at them, and actually forcing up the windows which those inside had shut. The police did not know that the party were in that car, but had kept vacant a very large space about the train which was prepared for them, and when the information was given them they cleared those boys out in mighty short order.

The ride to Washington was productive of no incident of note. Nor has anything occurred today of great importance. Mr. LINCOLN is very weary, and ought to have a week's rest and sleep, but, of course, now that he is here, his labors have but begun. If he doesn't earn his little daily bread, then no one does. He is a good man, means to do what is right, and has the determination of a reformer, combined with the patience of a martyr. If his friends will let him alone, he will be able to manage his enemies to their entire dissatisfaction; but if one may judge from present indications, Mr. LINCOLN, like all other successful men suddenly raised to power, will be overwhelmed by a crowd of professed friends eager to show him the way in which he should go, but particularly anxious to achieve their own selfish purposes.

HOWARD.

ATTEMPTS UPON MR. LINCOLN'S LIFE.

From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal, Feb. 16.

An attempt was made on the 11th inst., to wreck the train bearing the President-elect and suite, about one mile west of the State line. The particulars, as given us by Mr. RICE, of the Toledo and Western Railroad are that a short time before the train was due at the State line an engineer found it necessary to run out to the wood-yard for fuel. Running at a moderate speed, he noticed an obstruction on the track, and stopping his engine found that *a machine for putting cars on the track had been fastened upon the rails* in such a manner that if a train run at full speed had struck it, the engine and cars must have been thrown off, and many persons killed. The matter would have been made public before but it was hoped that the perpetrators of this dastardly outrage could be detected and brought to justice. The whole thing was admirably planned—the obstruction so near a station and on a straight track, where it would not be deemed necessary to exercise any great degree of caution.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT.

The Syracuse *Journal* states that just as the Presidential train was leaving Cincinnati a grenade of the most destructive character was discovered in the car occupied by Mr. LINCOLN, his family and personal friends. It was found in a small carpet bag, which had been deposited in a seat of the car by some unknown person. Attention was drawn to it from the fact that no baggage was allowed in the cars. On examination the grenade concealed in the carpet bag was discovered to be ignited, and so arranged that *within fifteen minutes it would have exploded*, with a force sufficient to have demolished the car and destroyed the lives of all the persons in it.

SALUTE FROM FORT SUMTER.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 25.

The Charleston *Courier*, of the 23d, received here says that on Washington's birthday Fort Sumter belched forth its saucy salute of 34 guns.

REPORTS FROM TEXAS

FORT SMITH, Ark., Feb. 25.

The interruption of the overland mails in Texas was caused by a party of Indians seizing the stock, destroying the property, etc. One driver was killed by them.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday the steam gunboat *Pawnee* was to have gone from Philadelphia, on her third trial trip. She and the *Pensacola* are the only newly built steamers that have never done any duty. The *Pawnee* has broken down twice; and constructors call her a failure. She is over 1,200 tons burthen; and carries over a hundred men. The Department anxiously awaits the report of her next trial.

Yesterday forenoon a Board of Engineers convened at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, for the examination of candidates for admission to, and promotion in, the Engineer Corps. Chief Engineer KING presides, with Messrs. LANTON and STOVER.

The Naval Register for 1861 is out. It contains on the men-of-war list, 10 line of battle ships; 10 sailing frigates; 21 sailing sloops-of-war; 3 sailing brigs; 1 schooner; and 6 store-ships. Total, 51 sailing vessels, and 7 first-class steam-propellers; 6 second-class do.; 2 second-class (old and worn) do.; 12 steam gun boats; 2 screw-tenders; 3 first-class side-wheel steamers; 1 second-class do.; 3 third-class do.; 1 side-wheel steam tender; and 2 steam store ships Total, 42 steamers; 99 ships in all. About 20 of them are serviceable men-of war, of modern stamp.

The last week's recruiting report of the Metropolitan station shows a marked improvement. All the rendezvous enlisted more than they have for some months. Each newly-arrived batch of recruits receives all regimental requisites, and is converted at once into what is now called "a diminutive portable battalion."

A detachment of United States recruits, from country districts, arrived in town on Saturday, and were immediately transferred to Governor's Island, where there are still men enough to form an entire regiment, notwithstanding the numbers recently sent away.

The ordnance recently finished at Fort Pitt foundry for Fort Columbus, New York harbor, has arrived, and we learn will be mounted in a new site on the land-side of Governor's Island. It consists of thirty tremendous Columbiads, (weighing nearly two thousand pounds each,) and one hundred and twenty tons of shell, the guns being notched for a range of four miles. The steamer *Thomas H. Sparks* left them at the Fort and "went for more" if report be true.

The commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard has gone very unexpectedly to Washington, having been summoned there by telegraph.

It is said the U. S. steamer *Mohawk* has been ordered to sea from here at once.

The Court-Martial on Lieut. BARBOT, tried for shooting a gunner belonging to the steamer *Mohawk* named BENNETT, was concluded yesterday, but the verdict of the Court has to be sent to Washington, and revised or confirmed by the Department there, before it is allowed to be published. The main points of Lieut BARBOT's written defence were that BENNETT's conduct was so violent and mutinous as to have a prejudicial influence on the surrounding crew; that he (Lieut B.) drew the pistol to intimidate BENNETT and that the wounding was entirely accidental. Lieut BARBOT is a French-Louisianian by birth, and speaks with quite a pronounced accent.

Important from Mexico.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 25.

The steamer *Tennessee* has arrived at this port, having left Vera Cruz on the 21st inst.

Consul PICKETT has resigned his Consulate, and is a passenger by the *Tennessee*. The remainder of the exiled Mexican Bishops are also passengers by the *Tennessee*, and are bound to Havana.

The Constitutional Government was fast and successfully reorganizing. A circular had been issued to the different States to enter into no more engagements with foreign Governments and reclaiming, on behalf of the General Government, the treaty-making power. The Army was to be thoroughly reorganized, and liberal schemes of colonization were about being arranged.

The United States frigate *Macedonian* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 20th inst. The *Powhatan*, *Cumberland* and *Pocahontas* were about to sail for New-York.

The Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express.

FORT KEARNEY, Monday, Feb. 25.

The Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express passed here at 5 o'clock this morning, bringing the following items of news:

DENVER Thursday, Feb. 21.

The mills in the Gregory lines are getting rapidly to work, a few warm days having given a partial supply of water in the gulches. Blasting-powder and candles are almost out of the market. One is as necessary as the other, and both are indispensable in the shafts and drifts.

A large exploring party for the Gila and Arizona country will set out to-day on a six months' expedition.

The weather is mild and the frost out of the ground, and farmers are plowing.

Deeds of Violence.

HORRIBLE MURDER AT CARBONDALE, PA.

SCRANTON, Pa., Monday, Feb. 25.

At about 1½ o'clock on Sunday morning, as three men named GEORGE BRENNAN, ANDREW FARREL, and —— BEROLE, were passing a street in the City of Carbondale, they were attacked by a man named MARTIN GIBSON. The former was instantly killed, FARREL fatally stabbed, and BEROLE dangerously injured. The weapon used was a large bowie-knife. No clue can be ascertained for the deed, as all the parties were said to be sober. GIBSON expressed regret at being defeated in his purpose of killing all three. The murderer passed through here on his way to Wilkesbarre Jail yesterday.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 25.

In North Bridgewater, this morning, a man, named O'BRIEN, killed his wife, by cutting her throat, and afterwards attempted unsuccessfully to shoot himself. He was arrested.

ATTEMPTED DOUBLE SUICIDE.

NEWARK, Monday, Feb. 25.

The City Hotel here was the scene of an attempted suicide on Saturday night. A man and woman engaged a room together and largely partook of laudanum. Both, however, survived, though they suffered much. The man's name is said to be MOORE, connected with the zinc works, and respectably connected here and in New-York. The woman is unknown. The case appears to be shrouded in mystery, and strong exertions have been made to suppress the affair.

It is asserted that MOORE was only afflicted with *delirium tremens*, and that the two parties occupied separate rooms, and were not acquainted.

The lady is from the West, and the cause of the attempt upon her own life, is attributed solely to domestic troubles.

The simultaneous occurrence in the same house, are regarded as at least a remarkable coincidence, if no other relation exists between the parties.

SENTENCE FOR MURDER.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 24.

Young ARMSTRONG was sentenced this morning to be hanged for the murder of ROBERT CRAWFORD. He made a speech to the Court, denying his guilt, but making admissions showing that he was in some way connected with the affair.

Death of Gen. Britton.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 25.

Gen. FORBES BRITTON, of Texas, is dead.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN

THE COMPTROLLER'S WEEKLY STATEMENT—RENUMBERING STREETS—EXPENSES OF THE LAST BOARD.

A regular meeting of this Board was held last evening, all the members being present.

The following weekly statement of the finances of his Department was received from the Comptroller:

Balance on hand Feb 16	$3 611,220 31
Receipts from Feb. 16 to Feb. 23	93,944 56
Total	$3,705,164 87
Payments	44,193 04
Balance on hand Feb. 23	3 660 971 83

The Board concurred in increasing the salary of the Deputy Street Commissioner from $2 500 to $3,500 per annum.

A report of the Committee on Streets, in favor of renumbering the streets north of Ninth-street on the Philadelphia plan, was adopted.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner in answer to a resolution of inquiry from the Board, giving a detailed statement of the various requisitions made on him by Committees of the Board of 1860, with the items of each requisition. The communication was taken from the Reporters' table before the items could be copied, and they were not allowed to see it again, but it is said to contain some rich developments in regard to the expenses of the last Board. The bill for carriage hire, for 1859, was $7,431. The bill of stationery ordered by members during 1860, was $3,458 06. The communication was laid over.

The Board refused, by a vote of 14 to 9, to concur in the repeal of the ordinance prohibiting street-peddling.

Adjourned to Thursday evening next.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THE COUNTY BUDGET AND HARLEM BRIDGE RESOLUTION PASSED OVER THE MAYOR'S VETO.

The Board of Supervisors held a special meeting yesterday, for the purpose of considering the Mayor's veto on the County Tax levy. Mr. PURDY moved that this levy be passed, notwithstanding the objections of the Mayor. After the budget and ordinance accompanying it had been read, Mr. BLUNT called attention to the remark of the Mayor, that the Board would be likely to override all his objections, and said he thought the Mayor's presumption unfair, as vetoes of his had been sustained by the Board. As to the Mayor's objection to the $50,000 for a new Court-house, His Honor ought to be satisfied that the money would be spent properly. The Board did not put in $150,000 for building the new Harlem Bridge, because they thought the contracts for it had been made extravagantly; and he (Mr. BLUNT) knew that matters with which the Mayor had been connected had been managed extravagantly.

The levy was then passed over the veto of the Mayor by a unanimous vote.

The Mayor's veto on the resolution to send copies of the Report of the Special Committee on the Harlem Bridge to members of the Legislature was taken up.

Mr. BLUNT, in reply to the Mayor's contradiction of the Committee's assertion that the first lot of bids for the contract were opened, reasserted the Committee's statement, and held that it was sustained by the evidence.

Mr. PURDY said the contracts were loosely drawn; that for iron was at certain prices per pound, without specifying size, which might be as fine as needles or like great columns. The report of the Committee was founded in facts—the statements of sworn witnesses—which the Mayor disliked to have go before the Legislature.

Mr. TWEED thought the ground taken by the Mayor was wholly untenable, because the facts presented by the Committee were only the evidence given before them, which was written out by an efficient clerk and attested by the witnesses themselves. It was useless now to enter into an argument on the particulars of the investigation. One point, however, was very clear—that competition for the contracts was not invited when it was finally decided to award the work.

The resolution was readopted unanimously, and the Board adjourned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Meeting of the Common Council.

ARREARAGES OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

The Board of Aldermen held a regular meeting last evening, Alderman KALBFLEISCH in the Chair. The Law Committee reported, under a suspension of the rules, on a communication of the Collector of Taxes and Assessments. They stated that between $200,000 and $300 000 of arrears of unpaid taxes and assessments have accumulated, and that a large amount thereof may be collected, if suitable books and a sufficient number of clerks are provided for the Collector. They submitted the following resolutions

Resolved, That the Collector of Taxes and Assessments be directed to publish in the Corporation papers, that unless all arrears of taxes and assessments are paid on or before the 1st day of July, 1861, the the property will be advertised and sold.

Resolved, That the Collector be authorized to procure suitable books, and appoint four clerks, at an expense not to exceed $2 50 per day, each, for such purpose, and that the Collector, under the direction of the counsel r, be authorized to sell such property after said 1st day of July.

Considerable street and other routine business was transacted, but nothing of general importance.

MR. GOUGH'S LECTURE—THE AMERICAN AND ENGLISH ANTHEMS PLAYED.—Mr. JOHN B. GOUGH's lecture on "Street Life in London," before the Young Men's Christian Association, last evening, was listened to by the largest audience yet gathered within the Academy walls. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the American flag, when intense enthusiasm prevailed, the band playing the "Star Spangled Banner." At the speaker's request "Yankee Doodle" was also given. At a subsequent point mention of England and Queen VICTORIA elicited "GOD Save the Queen" and much applause.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER FROM MAJOR ANDERSON.—At the close of the services in Plymouth Church, on Sunday evening, Rev. Mr. BEECHER read a letter from Major ANDERSON, acknowledging the kindness of his congregation, and of other citizens of Brooklyn, in contributing so liberally to the relief of the wives and children of the soldiers of Fort Sumter who were recently sent to New-York. The reading of the letter from the gallant Major created a deep impression.

THE RAILROAD CONTROVERSY.—The controversy of the Central and City Railroad Companies, in respect of the use of Furman-street, it is believed, has been at last definitely and amicably settled. On Saturday Committees met at the office of the City Company, and agreed upon a basis of adjustment, by which both roads will enjoy the use of Furman-street, and the city road have the right to cross Atlantic-street. The bill before the Legislature, in reference to the matter, will be withdrawn.

[Advertisement.]

TO DOCTORS.—To know the temperaments and mental organization of the sick, is of as great importance as the mere knowledge of their physical condition. For, often the disease is in the mind, or even when the body is troubled, much good could be accomplished, especially with irritable people, by a correct knowledge and application of the principles of Phrenology. For a further examination of the subject call upon FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrholds, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ariel, from Aspinwall—Mr. F. Ferrar and lady, Capt. Wilson and family, Mr Harding and family, Lieut. Baldwin, Mrs. Robinson, Mr Morrell, Mr. Hiesler H. Alexander, Mr. Isaacs, Dr. Hitchcock, Mr. Rice and child Lieut. Camp, J. Malder, Capt. Ainsworth, Mrs M T. Smith, W. R. Hudson, lady and child; Miss S. A. Hudson, Lieut. Pinder and family, S. M. Lock, J. H Cramton, R. Duff, Capt. Huntley, Capt. Stein, Capt. Wade, Lieut. Johnson and family, Thos E. Bauc, Judge Saterlee, Dr D. Wooster, Miss Babcock, W. H. Pratt, Mrs. Lehman and child. J. N. Mott, L. N. Mott, H. B. Gleason, W. Jones, J. L. Brown, F. S. Hoyte and family, S. B. Wilber and lady, J. Holman and family, J. Greenwood, A. Mayrisch, J. Leak, R. T. Wade, H. S. Woodward and lady, J. J. Ritman, H. Brintaur, R. Thomas, H. Ferris, R. W. Horner, S. Taylor, J. A. Cageken, S. Jones, Miss Small, T. Nelson, Mrs. Esnam and child, S. Sumner, E. E. Rice, Mrs L. Jackson, F. Page, Lieut. Ferguson, B. R. Nicholson, Bassett Gouber, Mr. Holbrook and family, Mr. Dement and child, Mrs. Haskill and two children, F. H. Resenhoubn, E. Scott, C. J. Deering, Col. Wm. Pike, Mrs Bowie and child, E Sanford and family, S. Coffin, H. Coffin, M. Crawford, S. W. Huntington, S. S. Summerville, D. O. Bronson, Mr. St. Clair, B. L. Bartlett, E. Griffith, S. P. Arvard, and 120 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 38 | Sun sets...... 5 48 | Moon rises.. 8 04

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 27 | Gov. Island.. 9 16 | Hell Gate....10 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Feb. 25.

Cleared.

Steamship Quaker City, Shufeldt, Havana, Hargous & Bros

Bark Nereid, Freymouth, London, A. Wendt & Co.; Admiral Blake, Kennard, Queenstown, J. S. Whitney & Co.; M. Mitzloff (Pruss.,) Unrich. Queenstown, Funch & Meincke

Brigs Caspar Wild, (Nor.,) Jorgusen, Cork and a market Funch & Meincke; Hidalgo, Whittemore Remedios, Simpson & Mayhew; Will-o'-the-Wisp, Hunt, St. Kitts, McCall & Frith.

Schooners Orris, Anderson, St Thomas, G. & J. Knox & Co.; Annie Lewis, Bush, Havana, J & F. A. R Webster; S Gilman, Burgess, Boston. S W. Lewis & Co.; Elizabeth and Jane. Anderson. Remedios: Ann and Susan, Pearson, Charleston. Dollner Potter & Co.; Wide World. Safford Charleston, Jonas Smith & Co.; Cheviot, Strout, Jacksonville, Brett, Son & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Ariel, Wilson, Aspinwall Feb. 16, with treasure and passengers to B. B. Allen.

Steamship Monticello, Gager, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Potomac, Watson, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship S. Curling, (of Thomaston,) Gilchrist, Callao Nov. 28, via Hampton Roads 2 ds., with guano, Barrill Bros.; vessel to master. Jan. 11, lat. 29 26 S. lon. 29 07, was in co. with Br. ship Lady Milton, from Callao for New-York. Jan 19, lat. 13 13 S., lon. 30, exchanged signals with Dutch bark Nederlander, bound S. The S. C. has had light winds most of the passage.

Bark Honduras, Marshall, Balize, Hon., 11th inst. with mahogany, &c., to F. Alexandre. Has experienced strong N. W. winds the whole passage; 17th inst., lat. 24, lon. 80 32, signaled a three-masted schooner showing a white signal with two red balls; 18th, off Gun Key, was in co. with ship Enoch Barnard and Bark Texas from New-Orleans, and Pride of the Thames, (Br.,) all bound N. The schooner L. D. Wentworth, Ryder, for New-York; sailed 5th inst.

Bark Cotherstone, (Br., of Sunderland,) Topliff, Marseilles Jan. 11. Passed Gibraltar 20th, Madeira 26th, with mdse to Breithaupt & Wilson. 20th inst., lat. 36 50, lon. 71 40, experienced a gale from S. W. A heavy sea struck the ship, breaking skylight, filling the cabin with water; 21st inst., had a hard gale from N. W. Ship hove to under close-reefed maintopsail; a heavy sea struck the ship, staving galley, boat, &c., to pieces; 24th inst. Neversink, bearing N. W., 18 miles, took pilot from boat Mary Taylor No. 5.

Bark Geo. Leslie (of South Thomaston) Bradbury, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to R. W. Frunday. On the night of 24th inst., during the heavy gale, lost both anchors off Sandy Hook. Rode out the latter part of the gale with kedge anchor, and starboard chain, no anchor attached thereto. During the time dragged about 4 miles off shore.

Bark Peter Demill, Hoey, Savannah 8 ds., with cotton, &c., to Demill & Co.

Brig Josephine, (Br., of Salcomb, Eng.,) Stabb, Cephalonia Nov. 28, and Gibraltar Jan. 10, with currants to P. Balen & Co.; vessel to G. F. Bulley. Jan. 10, in the Straits, spoke brig Admiral Fanshaw, from Palermo for New-York.

Brig Nordstgernan, (Swed.,) Nassen, Newcastle 72 ds., with coal to Brooklyn Gas Co. Vessel to Funch & Meincke. 14th inst., lat. 38, lon 67, spoke ship Westmoreland, of and for London, from Jamaica.

Brig Martha Washington, Anderson, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Moses B. Bramhall (3-masted, of Jersey City,) Davey, Minatitlan, Mex., Jan. 21, and the Bar Feb. 1, with mahogany to T. Victor & Duckwitz. Sld. in co. with barks Nazarene and Illinois, both for New-York; James Andrews, for London.

Schr. J. B. Myers, Cobb, Matagorda Bay, via Key West, 7 ds., with cotton, &c., to Norcross & Prince.

Schr. H. W. Godfrey, Weeks, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with cotton, &c., to Jas. Cronkright & Son.

Schr. Mary C. Tarbell, Thomas, New-Orleans 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Croker, Wood & Co.

Schr. Robert Palmer, Welton, Apalachicola 10 ds., with cotton, &c., to Oakley & Keating.

Schr. P. Boice, Adams Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to B. Blossom & Son.

Schr. Sydney C. Jones, Bedell, Norfolk 3 ds., with corn to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. T. Boyce, Boyce, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to I. C. Runyon.

Schr. L. A. Edwards, Lyme, Charleston 4 ds., with cotton, &c., to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Daniel Townsend, Townsend, Mobile 12 ds., with cotton, &c., to master.

Schr. Mary Wood, Cary, Edenton, N. C., 4 ds., with corn to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Emma, Smith, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Elizabeth Ann, McIntosh, Provincetown 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Elmira Cornelius, Simmons, Cape Hatteras 2 ds., with corn.

Schr. George W. Lewis, Hall, Tangier for Boston, with oysters.

Schr. John B. Holmes, Decker, Virginia 3 ds., oysters.

Schr. E. Reed, Goodspeed, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sprightling Sea, Myrick, Boston, for Norfolk.

Schr. C. R. Vickery, Babbitt, Taunton, for Norfolk.

Schr. Albert Field, Phillips, Dighton, for Norfolk.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Barber, Stonington 2 ds., stone.

Schr. T. W. Thorne, Davis, —— 2 ds., with mdse.

Schr. Dart, Johnson, Stamford, Conn., 2 ds., mdse.

Schr. Tillie E. Smith, Dighton 5 ds., with mdse.

Schr. Joseph Reed, Stetson, Chatham, with fish.

Schr. A. Hammond, Paine, Boston, for Norfolk.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Dayton, New-Haven 2 ds.

Schr. B. Metcalf, Burton, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. T. P. Able, Strong, New-Haven 2 ds.

Schr. Boston, Bucking, New-Haven 2 ds.

SAILED—Steamships Mississippi, for Rio Janeiro; Quaker City, for Havana. Ship Manchester, for Liverpool

BELOW—Five brigs, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—Arr. ship Great Britain, Liverpool; bark Wakefield, Havana.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Ann Elizabeth, Seely, from Demarara Dec. 23, in ballast, for New-York, during a gale from N. W., went ashore Jan. 1, on Swan Island, and became a total loss. Crew saved. The A. E. was built at Norfolk in 1850, was 250 tons, rated A 2, and was owned by Messrs. Metcalf & Duncan, of this City.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.—The ship Patterson, Hill, hence for Liverpool, returned to port this afternoon, having sprung a leak

GLASGOW, Feb. 8.—Bark Cora Linn has arrived here, with her cargo all more or less damaged. It is being landed, and looks as if a large portion would have to be sold as damaged. The Borneo has landed some flour. Some of her cargo was thrown overboard. (Both by letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Foreign Ports.

At Belize, Hon., Feb. 11, Bark Hebron, for London, loading.

At Minatitlan, Mex., Jan. 21, bark Harvest, for London in 10 ds; brig Island Queen, do., do.

ASPINWALL—Arr., Feb. 4. Spanish brig Ascencion, Portobello; 5th, Am. brig Xanthe, New-York; 6th, Br. steamer Conway, Carthagena; Hanov. brig Susanna, London; 7th, Br. steamer Tamar, St. Thomas; 10th, Am. steamship Ariel, New-York.

Sailed—Feb. 5 Am. brig Faustina, Cienfuegos; Am. brig Drummond, New-York; 7th, Br. steamer Tamar, St. Thomas; 11th, Am. ship Zenas Coffin, Mobile; Br. brig Ann Lovett, Cienfuegos; 13th, Am. bark Xanthe, New-York; Am. schr. Jane E. Baker, Baltimore, via Savanilla Key; 14th, Am. brig Adela, Kingston; Am. brig Torrent, Minatitlan.

VALPARAISO—Arr., Jan. 7, Am. ships Helios; 10th, Crest of the Wave, New-York.

Sailed—Jan. 10, Am. ship Florence, California.

CALLAO—Arr., Jan. 13, Am. ships James Brown, Chinchas; 18th, Mary E. Balch and Lyra, do.; 21st, Eastern State, Ella E. Badger, and Charles D. Mervin, do.; 22d, Mary O'Brien, Sidney; 23d, Moses Wheeler, and Investigator, Chinchas; 24th, Bunker Hill, do.; Elizabeth Kimball, Newcastle; 26th, U. S. steam sloop Saranac, Panama; ship Trident, from a fishing cruise; 27th, Gildersleeve, Australia; Susan Howland, Chinchas.

Sailed—Jan. 18, Am. ships Pericles, Chinchas; James Brown, England; Lyra, do.; 25th, Chas. D. Mervin, Spain; Jacob Badger, Chinchas; Winfield Scott, England; 26th, Mary O'Brien, Chinchas; Rising Sun, do.; J. Baker, do.; Eastern State, United States; Pleiades, Chinchas; Moses Wheeler, England; Ella E. Badger, United States; 27th, Investigator, do.

PAITA—Jan. 25 off and on, Am. whale-ship Desdamona, 120 sperm.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

THINGS HAVE COME TO A CRISIS.
"TO BE OR NOT TO BE,"
THAT'S THE QUESTION.

The leading manufacturers of Jewelry in the City, in consequence of the pressure of the times, have determined that it is wiser to sell their goods at prices that must command the cash, regardless of the cost, than to hold them at those that would be remunerative. They would therefore call the attention of the public to their immense stock of

FINE GOLD AND PLATED
JEWELRY.
AT NO. 659 BROADWAY,
Opposite Bond-st.,
SIGN OF THE LADY IN THE WINDOW.
YOUR CHOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR.

This magnificent stock, comprising the largest and most extensive collection of Corals, Cameos, Mosaics, Jets, Rubies, Brilliants, Lavas, Torquoise, Garnets, Imitation of Carbuncles, Amethysts, Pearls, Emeralds, Sapphires, &c., Bracelets, Chains, Rings, Pencils, Thimbles, Armlets, &c.

Consisting in part of the following articles:

	Retail Prices.		
Coral sets	$10 to	$20,	only $1
Ruby sets	13 to	20,	only 1
Lava sets	7 to	15,	only 1
Jet Mosaic sets	5 to	12,	only 1
Gold Stone Mosaic	5 to	12,	only 1
Garnet sets	10 to	25,	only 1
Torquoise sets	5 to	15,	only 1
Enameled Brilliant sets	5 to	12,	only 1
Im. of Carbuncle sets	10 to	30,	only 1
Im. of Emerald sets	10 to	30,	only 1
Stone Onyx sets	5 to	15,	only 1
Im. Etruscan sets	9 to	18,	only 1
Fine Oval Band Bracelet	10 to	15,	only 1
Fine Chain Bracelet	10 to	20,	only 1
Fine Band Bracelet	4 to	8,	only 1
Fine Mosaic Bracelet	5 to	12,	only 1
Fine Coral Bracelet	7 to	15,	only 1
Fine Garnet Bracelet	7 to	15,	only 1
Fine Onyx Studs and Buttons	5 to	5,	only 1
Enameled Studs and Buttons	3 to	5,	only 1
Im. Carbuncled Studs and Buttons	4 to	6,	only 1
Fine Neck Chains, with Garnet and Coral	3 to	8,	only 1
Fine Ladies' Dress Chains	3 to	7,	only 1
Fine Ladies Curb Chains	10 to	12,	only 1
Gents' Fob Chains	5 to	8,	only 1
Lockets of every size	2 to	10,	only 1

Together with an endless assortment of Pins, Rings, Pencils, Pens, Thimbles, Watch Keys, Lockets, Chains, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Charms, Armlets, Emblems, Crosses, Ear Rings, Belt Slides, Chain Pins, Ribbon Slides, Tooth Picks, Pen Holders, Eye-Glasses, Enameled Crosses, and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention, such as are usually kept in first-class jewelry establishments, any article of which you can have your choice for $1.

We invite ladies and the public generally, to call and examine our splendid stock, as we can assure them such bargains will be offered but for a limited period. Orders from the trade throughout the country most respectfully solicited.

EMPIRE ONE DOLLAR ESTABLISHMENT.

Any of the above articles will be sent by mail, on receipt of $1, and 12 cents for postage. Address G. W. HILL, Manufacturing Agent, No. 659 Broadway, New-York.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK.
MATINEE.

The unprecedented success which has attended the last Matinée has induced the management to give another, and positively the last, of these Gala Matinées, on next SATURDAY, March 2, when an extraordinary performance, never surpassed before, will be given, in which the entire powerful company will appear.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF CHARTER OAK Lodge, No. 249, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at their rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 12 M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother, JOSEPH MOORE. Punctual attendance is requested. The fraternity in general are respectfully invited to attend. By order.

ROBERT BEATTY, JR., W. M.

WM. B. SMEETON, Sec.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, in a small private family, who would have no other boarders. Breakfast and tea only required, with a comfortable room. Will pay for suitable accommodations $35 per month. References exchanged. Address S. L. G., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as boning, larding, &c.; understands creams, jellies and pastries; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 103 East 16th-st., near 1st-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron for a private family. Call for two days, at No. 139 7th av., between 19th and 20th sts. Best of City reference.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as nurse or chambermaid; has the best reference from her last place, where she has lived four years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 50 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

PRESENT CONDITION OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

"Disease is Cured by Natural Processes Alone, to Promote which Vital Power Must be Upheld; and Remedies in any Form Can Only be Useful so far as they Excite, Assist or Promote these Natural Curative Processes."

In 1811, when the late Nestor of the medical profession, Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS, received the degree of M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the state of medical science was such that the President of the L. I. College stated, at its opening session, "that the Professors of the Institution enjoyed less advantages at that time during the whole course of study than was at the command of the student now in a single day." In spite of these increasing advantages, it has often been thought that physicians wrangled, as of old, over technicalities contended for priority among each other, and urged a favorite *theory*, while the patient died ere the consultation was at an end.

In this condition of medical science we are pleased to note the strong common-sense statement which heads this article, and which has been adopted by late learned bodies in Europe. Though only now asserted in Europe, this vital medical truth has been the basis and creation of the most important medical organization in America. Known throughout the United States, in all its towns, villages and hamlets, having reduced the bills of mortality more than one-half, having almost eradicated many of the most torturing constitutional maladies, and made Consumption completely subject to judicious treatment, it has, within a year, in obedience to public demand, assumed a prominence in the City of New-York which has already thrown many other medical institutions and seats of instruction far into the back ground.

We allude to the Græfenberg Medical incorporation, which has been for some months, impelled by grave public considerations, located in the splendid building, No. 2 Bond-street, near Broadway. No one who has passed through Broadway can have failed to notice this structure, and natural inquiries concerning it have led to the investigation of its merits and the publication of this article.

The Directors of the Institution have never descended to personal warfare, nor claimed for it a sectarian origin. Though designed for the dissemination of particular remedies, it has judged fairly and dispassionately all medical theories; it has approved and aided whatever has tended to the promotion of the public good, and has denounced with unhesitating condemnation whatever has involved detriment or disaster to the well being of the community. With that modesty, inseparable from enlarged ideas and correct knowledge, it has never assaulted nor warred with individuals, nor has it sought to elevate its claims to public confidence by petty, sectarian wrangling, but, confiding in the gradual development of public sentiment produced by the universal benefit following the adoption of its theory and practice, it has gone on unobtrusively, carrying health and happiness wherever it has gone, quietly rendering gratuitous and effectual aid to thousands, until the esteem in which it is held has forced it into a position in New-York City more prominent than that enjoyed by any other medical organization.

The Græfenberg Family Remedies consist of eleven medicines, among which will be found one suited to the prevention and cure of all diseases incident to this country and climate. Full descriptions of them, and of all diseases, their symptoms, cause, preventment and cure, will be found in the *Græfenberg Manual of Health*, a family medical book of 300 pages, which is sold or sent by mail for 25 cents, and which is illustrated with elegant engravings of the human system.

Two of the series demand especial notice, from their inestimable value, and the universal prevalence of the diseases for which they are a certain cure. We refer to their

VEGETABLE PILLS AND UTERINE CATHOLICON.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS are the best in the world for family use, and for

Indigestion—Constipation—Headache—Nervousness—Biliousness—Heartburn—Acidity—Nausea—Flatulence—Want of Appetite—Dyspepsia—Liver Complaint—Gripings.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

☞ PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX. ON THE RECEIPT OF ONE DOLLAR, FOUR BOXES WILL BE SENT BY MAIL, FREE OF POSTAGE, TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY.

THE GRAEFENBERG UTERINE CATHOLICON.

This will infallibly, positively, invariably cure all those torturing, perplexing and debilitating symptoms commonly known as female disease, weakness, irregularities, &c., which weary and render unhappy so many women between the ages of 15 and 50, for which the medical profession seeks in vain for a remedy, and from which wealth, position, delicacy and refinement afford no exemption.

It should be used in all cases attended with ANY *of the following symptoms*, AS THEY SPRING MAINLY FROM THE SAME CAUSE:

Deranged Monthly Periods—
Irregularities—Weakness—Faintness—
Deranged Appetite—Sallow Complexion—
Pain in the Back and Kidneys—Chills—
Cold Hands and Feet—Bloatings—
Feverishness—Neuralgia—
Palpitation of the Heart—
Dizziness—Nervousness—Headache—Restlessness—Disturbed Sleep—Flushes of Heat—General Pain—Crawling and Pain in the Spine and between the Shoulders—Acid Stomach—Nausea—Indigestion—Difficult Passing of Urine, with Heat or Smarting—Itching—Buring or Irritation of the Uterine Organs—Nightmare—Despair—
Hysterics—
Anxiety—Red Face—
Nervous Twitching—Starting—
Constipation—Irritable Temper—Sadness—
Depraved Appetite—Flatulency—Bloated and Irregular Bowels—Unpleasant Dreams—Pains in the Uterine Organs—Loss of Memory—Bewilderment—Soreness in the Feet—
Pain in the Back.

Price $1 50 *per bottle.*

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THE GRAEFENBERG INSTITUTE BUILDINGS are in the finest and most central portion of New-York City (No. 2 Bond-street, near Broadway.) They are four stories high, open, airy, elegantly furnished and arranged, and are admirably adapted for the comfort of those who wish to place themselves under the immediate care of the resident physician, who resides in the buildings, and who has been long and favorably known to the community for his skill and experience. The diseases treated at the Institute comprise chronic uterine and other difficulties of women referred to above, confinements, consumption, &c., and the Institute enjoys, as it deserves, the entire confidence of those who require its advantages. It is equally at the service of City patients who may desire more conveniences than they can command at their own houses, and those in the country who require to be under the immediate care of a skillful physician.

The whole Institution is under the care of *Dr. J. F. Bridge*, in whom the Board of Directors place entire confidence, whose reputation throughout the country is of the most favorable character.

Many of the leading public men in the country have spoken in the highest terms of the Græfenberg Institution and its theory and practice. Others who are unacquainted with the medicines, but who are aware of the integrity and truthfulness of the Resident Physician, have permitted him to refer to them for the truth of what he may say. Among these last we have noticed the names of HORACE GREELEY, *of the Tribune*; Prof. M. P. JEWETT, *of the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie*; Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D.D., *of New-York*; Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Harvard University, &c.*

☞ Any of the Graefenberg medicines, or information regarding the Institute, its terms, &c., may be had by addressing JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D.,
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